

Grey Soft Hats,
\$1.00
WHILE THEY LAST,
worth \$2, 2.50 and \$3.00

See our East Window.

FRED. T. WARD,
YOUR TAILOR & FURNISHER.

Midsummer Specials.

Bargains in Colored Dress Muslins. Clearing Out Muslin Sale, at a big discount. In White Muslins we have the newest and prices will open your eyes.

Colored GINGHAMS, about 12 ends left, and selling at cost.

Tan CURTAINS, some odd pairs, will be sold at a great bargain.

Men's COTTON SOCKS—we have them 4 pairs for 25c. regular 10c. pair.

LADIES' COTTON HOSIERY, regular 15c. for 10c. and some at 5c. pair.

LADIES' WAISTS, regular 60c. going now for 39c.

REMNANT DRESS GOODS—we offer them at a clearing price and must be sold.

LADIES' VESTS, with long and short sleeve, 5c. to 25c.

LADIES' STOCK COLLARS, in white and colored, newest styles just in.

All the newest shades in TAFFETA RIBBONS, and the Neck and Belts.

LINEN TOWELLING—now is the time for New Towels. Here is the price and quality.

In COTTONS, bleached and unbleached Sheetings and Pillow Cotton we have all widths.

FLANNELLETES—36 in. wide, 10c.; 27 in., 5c. Quality very heavy.

SPECIAL SALE IN LADIES' HATS—we are offering you a choice of Ten Dozen Hats for 25c. Some of the newest shapes.

A fresh stock of Groceries always on hand. Paying 12½c. doz. for Eggs.

C. F. STICKLE.

Growth In Two Decades

POLICYHOLDERS OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA
and intending insureds, will be pleased to note the
Very Substantial Growth
of the Company during the 20 years ending December 31st,
1902, as shown in the following table:

| HEAD OFFICE WATERLOO, - ONT. | 1883 | 1902 | INCREASE IN 20 YEARS |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| Assurance in Force..... | \$6,572,719 | \$34,467,430 | 424 p.c. |
| Premium Income..... | 180,592 | 1,112,933 | 516 p.c. |
| Interest Income..... | 18,590 | 275,597 | 1383 p.c. |
| Dividends Paid to Policyholders..... | 14,279 | 77,844 | 445 p.c. |
| Total Payments to Policyholders..... | 58,834 | 483,350 | 722 p.c. |
| Total Assets..... | 333,708 | 6,459,730 | 1110 p.c. |
| Surplus over all Liabilities..... | 43,762 | 499,150 | 1041 p.c. |

S. BURROWS,
General Agent, BELLEVILLE.

The NEWS-ARGUS PRINTERY

IS PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF
FINE PRINTING
..... AT SHORT NOTICE.....

A Large stock of Fine Note Papers, Envelopes,
Bill Heads, Statements, Cards, etc.

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, etc., at very low
rates, and better than you get from City Jobbers.

WEDDING INVITATIONS IN THE BEST STYLE.

A large stock of "In Memoriam" Cards just to hand.

The NEWS-ARGUS to Jan. 1, 1904, 30c.

Notice To Creditors.

In the matter of the estate of MATILDA TODD, late of the Village of Stirling, in the County of Hastings, widow, deceased.
Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chap. 129, Sec. 28, to all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of the said Matilda Todd, late of the Village of Stirling, in the County of Hastings, widow, deceased, who died on or about the 18th day of February, A.D. 1896, to send by mail, prepaid, or otherwise to deliver to Jane Hogie, of Wellman's Corners, Executrix of the estate of the said Matilda Todd, or to J. Earl Halliwell, barrister, Stirling, her solicitor, on or before the 25th day of August, A.D. 1903, a statement in writing of their claims and addresses, and full particulars of their claims or demands and the nature of the debt (if any) held by them.
All notice is further given that after the above mentioned date the said executrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of notice of which shall have been given as required. All persons indebted to the said estate are hereby notified to hand in the amount of their indebtedness, on or before the said 25th day of August, 1903, to the said executrix.
J. EARL HALLIWELL,
Solicitor for Executrix.
Dated the 25th day of July, 1903.

Lumber for Sale.

The undersigned has a quantity of Lumber for sale at Anson station. Will be there on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
R. G. KINGSTON.

WANTED

300 teams to work on the B. O. I. R. R. at Bannockburn, Ont. Wages \$5.00 to \$3.25 per day. Apply to
J. R. McQUIGGE, Contractor,
Bannockburn, Ont.

NOTICE.

I have on hand some of the latest
Improved U. S. Cream Separators,
HAY CARS, FORKS, SLINGS, Etc.
Also, full line of FARMING IMPLEMENTS.
A good young, general purpose horse for sale.
N. LANKTREE,
Massey-Harris Agent.

The New Idea in Fairs.

As the season of fall fairs draws near, directors of agricultural societies will be on the lookout for new and attractive features to be added to the programme of events. A good many societies are making an earnest endeavor to improve their fairs by the introduction of educational features, and it will not be out of place to once more draw their attention to the exhibition at Whitby, which the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture are striving to make a model for others to follow.

The Whitby Model Fair will of course have the services of expert judges, who will explain the reasons for their decisions in the ring, and give addresses on the best types of horses, cattle, sheep and swine. In this way the judging is made an educational feature instead of being merely an allotment of premiums by men who are often incompetent or biased in their judgment. The awarding of prizes at a fair is a comparatively unimportant matter as compared with other considerations. What is really desirable is that fairs should be the means of disseminating information and of fixing correct ideals in the minds of those who are producing food-stuffs and on whom the prosperity of Canada depends. The advantages of the expert judge system have become so apparent that this year over 150 fairs in Ontario alone are to be supplied with judges by the Provincial Department of Agriculture.

Another feature of the Whitby Fair which is worthy of adoption by all agricultural societies, but which only some half-dozen have yet taken up, is the series of illustration plots on the fair grounds. These plots are in excellent condition at Whitby, and will form an interesting and instructive exhibit of the best varieties of grasses, clovers, millets, sorghums, corn, fodder and pasture crops, turnips, mangels and sugar beets. By studying the plots farmers will be able to learn just what crops and what varieties are best adapted to their farms, thus bringing home to particular conditions of soil and climate the general conclusions arrived at by the Experimental Farms.

The Whitby Fair Board will this year attempt to combine amusement with instruction by holding a gymkhana, or series of games on horseback. It is a lamentable fact that horseback riding is almost unknown in Canada and that the saddle is rarely seen on a Canadian farm. We raise hundreds of good saddle horses for which there is a good demand at high prices but these horses are sold by the farmers practically unbroken, and the middle-man finishes them for market and gets the cream of the profit. This is why an attempt is being made to interest our people in the pleasures of the saddle. The events to be put on in the gymkhana at Whitby to demonstrate skill in the saddle are as follows:—polo pony competition, walking race, obstacle race, potato race, bonnet and skirt race, ginger ale race, polo pony scurry, nomination race, and high jumping competition. The gymkhana events will be interspersed with children's games and athletic competitions to keep the interest from flagging. The managers are determined to have a good, clean fair, where all the boys and girls can go to spend a pleasant and instructive day without coming in contact with any injurious influence.

But it is not intended to allow the amusement feature to overshadow in any way the educational part of the programme. Demonstrations of agricultural processes will be very much in evidence. A model kitchen and dining room will be shown in operation, with exhibitions of cooking simple dishes and addresses on domestic economy. Desirable and undesirable types of fowls will be shown, with lectures on the fattening of chickens for the British market, and exhibitions of killing, plucking and packing for export. Practical demonstrations of the proper packing of fruit for export will be given by expert packers, and every effort will be made to minister to the wants of those who are looking for information that will prove of practical benefit.

That the children may be instructed as well as amused, prizes will again be offered to the teacher and pupils of a public school section making the best exhibit of cut flowers grown in the school grounds; grain in the straw; clovers and grasses; roots and vegetables; fruits; wild flowers and leaves of trees, pressed and mounted; weeds and weed seeds; beneficial and injurious insects; and native woods. This year prizes are also offered for the best

essays on the wild flowers, grains, grasses, weeds, insects, and birds of the locality. This plan has proved effective in inducing children to begin the fascinating study of Nature, directed towards the elements of general agriculture, economic botany and entomology, etc. Every fair board would find it advantageous to put on some of these prizes for school children's exhibits, full particulars of which may be obtained from Mr. F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa, who is devoting a great deal of energy to the improvement of Canadian fairs.

Glen Ross.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Miss Bertha Green went to Gilmour on Saturday, on a visit to her brother, N. A. Green.

Mr. John Brooks who has been spending a week at Stockdale, returned home on Monday.

Miss Lizzie McLachlan has gone to Madoc to attend the Model School.

A number of our people are away attending the Toronto fair.

A drive of logs belonging to the Gilmour Co. is passing through Glen Ross.

Wellman's Corners.

(From our Correspondent.)

Mrs. T. N. Morton who, for the last three weeks, has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Mack, has, with her two sons, returned to her home in Duluth.

Mr. Elias McKim, an old resident of this place, died at his home at an early hour Tuesday morning. He leaves a widow and one daughter, Mrs. W. Garrison, besides several grandchildren to mourn his loss. His remains were taken to Stirling Wednesday for burial.

Dr. W. E. Wootton, of Buffalo, is here on a visit to his parents.

Messrs. W. Anderson and B. Nix are away duck shooting. The Messrs. Wootton have also gone North seeking the same sport.

Ernest J. Anderson has gone to Stirling to attend the High School there.

Foxboro Notes

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Benedict spent a few days last week in Campbellford and Hord's Station.

Sunday was a very quiet day in our village, on account of the rain. It was very badly needed.

Mrs. Chas. Ashley is confined to her bed with a slight attack of paralysis. She was taken last Saturday night.

Mrs. John Gowsell has blood poisoning in her left hand, from the effects of a bee sting.

Mr. R. C. Miller and Miss Leona Miller are the guests of his mother, Mrs. Jas. Miller.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Roote and children, of Guelph, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Almon Reed.

Miss Bessie Faulkner spent Sunday with friends at West Huntingdon.

Mr. Floyd Ashley is visiting friends near Stocco.

Mr. Arthur Fenn is visiting friends in Michigan. He is expected back next week.

A number from around here are taking in Toronto Fair.

Consumption in Ontario.

The death rate from consumption in Ontario for July was a very heavy one, according to the report of the provincial health officer, issued last week. In ninety-five municipalities there were 139 deaths. The general health of the province is good. The contagious diseases reported are as follows:—Smallpox, 29 cases, one death; scarlet fever, 187 cases, 26 deaths; diphtheria, 309 cases, 34 deaths; typhoid fever, 45 cases, 17 deaths. The percentage of deaths was 11.05 per 1,000, against 11.03 for July last year.

When Words of Wisdom Tell.

"Mother, dear," said a frank young woman to her parent, who had just been giving her a lecture, "if you would only stop when you have scored your point, and said what I feel is a truth, you would make so much more impression, but you always go on and on, and so much that it puts us both out of temper, and you lose all the advantage you have gained."

Moral teachers always make mistakes when they do not stop at the right moment. Many a truth would be carried home to a culprit and do good work if it were not diluted with discursiveness to such an extent that its effect becomes obliterated. But the fact is that the generality of people talk too much about everything, themselves, their affairs and their neighbors. Talking never does any good, and it is apt to do a great deal of harm.—Brooklyn Eagle.



The Sovereign Bank

(Incorporated by Act of Parliament.)

Capital Authorized - - - \$2,000,000.
Capital Paid Up - - - 1,300,000.
Reserve Fund - - - 325,000.

HEAD OFFICE,
TORONTO.

D. M. STEWART,
General Manager.

Special Attention given to Business with Farmers. Advances made at reasonable rates.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

We accept deposits of One Dollar and upwards and allow interest from day of deposit. Absolute security.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS CONDUCTED.

STIRLING AND MARMORA.

W. M. CHANDLER, Manager.

"Sterling Hall."

We are pushing our building extension hard at the one end of "Sterling Hall," and are trying as hard to keep stocks up to high water mark in quality and extent at the present business end. So that for variety, excellence and good values our patrons need not be disappointed.

DRESS GOODS.

Many of this year's Fall Novelties are already to hand in Dress Goods. Exceptional values are shown in fancy and plain at 50c., 75c. and \$1.00 yd.

FRIEZES—There is nothing more serviceable than friezes for general purpose skirts.

Values and assortment are better here than ever before at 60c. to \$1.00 yd.

WRAPPERETTES.

100 pieces to select from in all the new and dainty colorings of English, Canadian and American make, at prices ranging from 7c. to 25c. yd. We leave you to judge the goodness.

MEN'S WHITE SHIRTS.

An ever fashionable necessity of male attire. No mistake made in buying when the value is right. We offer, special this week, 6 dozen full laundered, short front, band cuff, best make, sizes 14 to 17, regularly worth \$1.00 for 75c. each. Try one at least and be convinced.

Raincoats and Light Overcoats.

A good Raincoat is an indispensable necessity for early Fall Wear. The style, make and finish of our \$10.00 full lined Cravenette Waterproof stamps it the equal of anything in the line shown up to \$12.50. It's a strong leader, but we can show you good values at many prices both below and above the \$10.00 happy medium.

TOILET SETS.

10 piece sets with rolled edge basin, heavily gilded, colors Pink, Rose, Green and Blue, at \$3.50 per set are worthy of your inspection and purchase

BUTTER FOR SALE in crocks and by the roll.

W. R. MATHER.

SCHOOL SHOES.

It will soon be time to think of Shoes for School. We have looked into this matter carefully. We have bought of the Best Manufacturers and have selected the best there is to be had. We can save you money and at the same time keep your Children's feet looking respectable all the time. We can supply all the family with good footwear at reasonable prices.

BOOTS MADE TO ORDER. Repairing neatly done. Rips sewed free. Just received a large order from the North.

J. W. BROWN,
RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT.

Highest price paid for Eggs.

For the first two months of the current fiscal year, July and August, the customs collections of Canada total \$7,131,460, an increase of \$1,201,773 over the same period of 1902. The total duty collected at the port of Toronto for the month of August was \$786,782 as against \$664,100 in August, 1902, an increase of \$122,181.

Rev. Maurice Baldwin, Bishop of Huron, in a sermon preached in Toronto on Sunday evening dwelling upon the evil of mammon worship said that he had come to a recent conclusion that the world could not continue to exist much longer owing to the wily machinations of evil men, and the greed and deceit of others.

GIRLS WANTED

at Peterboro'. Address Canadian General Electric Co., stating experience and present wages. Preference given to those who apply in person.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Harvest Excursions

Will be run on SEPTEMBER 15th and 29th; returning until NOVEMBER 16th and 30th respectively, 1903.

RETURN FARES to

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------|
| Winnipeg..... | Regina..... | \$3.00 |
| Waskada..... | Mooson..... | \$3.00 |
| Elgin..... | Yorkton..... | \$3.00 |
| Arco..... | Pr. Albert..... | \$3.00 |
| Mooson..... | Macled..... | \$3.00 |
| Wawanesa..... | Calgary..... | \$3.00 |
| Minota..... | Red Deer..... | \$4.00 |
| Bismarck..... | Stathona..... | \$4.00 |
| Grand View..... | | |
| Swan River..... | | |

From all points in Canada, Azilda, Sault Ste. Marie, Windsor and East. Apply to nearest Canadian Pacific Agent for pamphlet.

"Tickets not good on Imperial Limited."

A. H. NOTMAN,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, TORONTO.

Palace Shaving Parlor.

The undersigned has now open to the public the finest Shaving Parlor ever opened up in Stirling.

Having been in Peterboro' for the past year learning all the latest ideas of the profession, I am now prepared to do all work up-to-date. A call solicited.

Shop opposite Post Office, formerly Parker Brothers Bank.

W. W. HAGERMAN, Proprietor.

GROCERY SPECIALS

We have received a package of Crockery consisting of

DINNER SETS,
CHINA TEA SETS,

which we are selling at low prices in order to make room for our Fall Stock.

TOILET SETS

in Pink, Old Blue, and Slate Color at \$3.50 per set.

SALT.

Another car of Rice's Fine Salt in Barrels and Sacks, just arrived.

S. HOLDEN.

MORTGAGE SALE

OF

FARM LAND.

Under the authority of the Act entitled An Act respecting Mortgages of Real Estate, R.S.O. Chap. 121, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at the Windsor Hotel, Campbellford, on

SATURDAY, SEPT. 5th, 1903,

at 2 o'clock, p.m., that parcel of land and premises situate in the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, and being composed of the North half of the East half of the West half of Lot No. 2 in the 7th Concession of the said Township of Rawdon, containing 25 acres more or less.

Terms—\$100 deposit on day of sale and the balance within one month thereafter, without interest.

Further particulars and conditions will be made known at the time of sale or may be had on application to

G. A. PAYNE,

Vendor's Solicitor, Campbellford.

FOR SALE

A good young Milch Cow. Apply to
R. N. BIRD,
Stirling, P.O.

Lot 28, Con. 8, Sidney.

THE MARKETS

Prices of Grain, Cattle, etc. in Trade Centre.

Toronto, Sept. 1.—Wheat—The market is quiet for Ontario wheat, and prices are unchanged. No. 2 white and red winter, new, quoted at 74 to 75c live freight. Spring wheat, 73c for No. 2 east, and 69c for No. 2 west. Manitoba wheat is nominally quiet. No. 1 hard is quoted at 98c, No. 1 Northern at 97c, and No. 2 Northern at 94c. The quotations grinding in transit are—No. 1 hard, \$1.04; No. 1 Northern, \$1.03, and No. 2 Northern, \$1.02.

Oats—The market is quiet, with fair offerings. No. 2 white quoted at 30 1/2c middle freight, and at 31 1/2c on track. No. 1 white quoted at 32c east. No. 2 white sold at 30c live freight to New York. Barley—Trade is quiet. No. 3 extra, new, quoted at 41c live freight to New York.

Rye—The market is quiet, with prices 49 to 50c middle freight.

Peas—Trade dull, with No. 2 white quoted at 61c live freight, and at 63c east.

Corn—The market is quiet and steady. No. 3 American yellow quoted at 60c on track, Toronto, and No. 3 mixed at 59c, Toronto. Canadian corn purely nominal.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents quoted to-day at \$2.95 to \$3, middle freight, in buyers' sacks, for export. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at \$3.35 to \$3.50 in bbls.; Manitoba flour steady. No. 1 patents, \$4.40 to \$4.45; No. 2 patents, \$4.10 to \$4.15; and strong bakers', \$3.90 to \$4.00 on track, Toronto.

Milled—Bran steady at \$16, and shorts at \$18 here. At outside points bran is quoted at \$13 to \$14, and shorts at \$17. Manitoba bran, in sacks, \$17 and shorts at \$19 here.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—The market is quiet and generally firm, with a scarcity of choice pound rolls. We quote: Choice 1-lb. rolls, 15 to 16c; selected dairy tubs, uniform color, 14 to 15c; secondary grades, store packed, 12 1/2 to 13c; creamery prints, 19 to 20c; solids, 17 1/2 to 18c.

Eggs—The market is quiet. We quote: Strictly fresh laid, 15 to 16c; candled stock, 14 to 15c; seconds and checks, 10 to 11c.

Cheese—The market is steady. We quote:—Finest, 10 1/2 to 10 3/4c.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs firm. Cured meats are steady, with a good demand. We quote:—Bacon, long clear, 10 to 10 1/2c, in ton and case lots. Pork—Mess, \$19 to \$20; do., short cut, \$21.

Smoked meats—Hams, light to medium, 14 1/2 to 15c; heavy, 13 to 13 1/2c. Ribs, 11 1/2 to 12c; shoulders, 10 1/2c; backs, 15 to 15 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 14 to 14 1/2c.

Lard—The market is easier. Tierces 9 1/2c; tubs, 9 1/2c; pails, 9c; compound, 8 to 9c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Sept. 1.—Grain—Peas 63c high freight; 72c float here; rye 52c east, 58 1/2c float here; buckwheat, 48 to 49c; oats, old, No. 2, 37 1/2c in store; new, 29c high freight. September, heavy, flaxseed \$1.15 on track here; feed, 50c for No. 3 yellow American. Flour—Manitoba patents, \$4.35 to \$4.50; secondaries, \$4.05 to \$4.20; strong bakers', \$3.90 to \$3.95; Ontario straight rollers, \$3.90 to \$3.95; in bags, \$1.75 to \$1.85; heavy, \$3.75 to \$4; extra, \$1.55 to \$1.60. Feed—Manitoba bran, \$17; shorts, \$19; bakers' included, Ontario bran in bulk, \$16 to \$17; shorts, in bulk, \$19 to \$20. Butter—Quebec, 18 1/2c; Western dairy, 14 to 15c. Honey—White clover, in section, 11 to 12c per section; in 10-lb. tins, 8c; new liquid honey, 9c per lb.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Buffalo, Sept. 1.—Flour—Firm. Wheat—Spring quiet. No. 1 Northern, carload, asked, \$1.02; winter, market about cleared up. No. 2 red, 84 1/2c asked. Corn—Steady. No. 2 yellow, 58 1/2c; No. 2 mixed, 57 1/2c. Oats—Quiet and steady. No. 2 white, 38 1/2c; No. 2 mixed, 35 1/2c. Barley—To arrive, nothing doing. Canal freight steady.

Minneapolis, Sept. 1.—Wheat—September, 82 1/2c; on track, No. 1 hard, 80 1/2c; No. 1 Northern, 84 1/2c; No. 2 Northern, 83 1/2c; No. 3 Northern, 80 1/2c.

Milwaukee, Sept. 1.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 86c; No. 2 Northern, 84 to 87c; new September, 80 1/2c. Rye—No. 1, 54c. Barley—No. 2, 60c; sample, 50 to 55c. Corn—September, 50 1/2 to 51c.

Duluth, Sept. 1.—Wheat—New to arrive, No. 1 hard, 84 1/2c; No. 1 Northern, 81 1/2c; No. 2 Northern, 79 1/2c; new No. 1 Northern, in store, 85c; to arrive, 82 1/2c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, Sept. 1.—The run of cattle at the Western Market was moderate today, and business in the best classes of butchers' was fairly satisfactory. Considerable numbers of poorly bred and half-grown Eastern stockers, feeders, and light butchers' were offered, and

was in these that trade manifested its greatest dullness. A few buyers of this class of cattle, however, were on the market, and consequently, though sales were slow to effect, a considerable volume of business in these classes manifested itself.

Good and choice butchers' cattle, of over 1,000 lbs. weight, were wanted, and sold readily at good prices, big figures in some instances being paid for fancy animals.

Not many exporters were received, but the values of those sold did not show a marked improvement over those of last Tuesday, and of last week. All that came forward were reported sold.

The heavy coverings of sheep had the effect of considerably weakening the market for them, and buyers were hardly prepared to take all on their hands that were on sale. Spring lambs probably declined in price the most.

The receipts of milch cows were unusually heavy, but under the influence of a fairly brisk demand for good ones all were bought up by the leading buyers.

The arrival amounted to 86 cars, containing 1,120 cattle, 2,182 sheep, 1,900 hogs, and 30 calves.

The market for exporters ranged in value from \$4.25 to 4.80 per cwt., with the most of the sales at \$4.50 to \$4.60 per cwt.

Butchers' cattle of choice quality held up well in value. We quote:—Best loads, \$4.15 to \$4.50; fair to good loads, \$3.75 to \$4; common to fair, \$3 to \$3.65; rough, \$2.50 to \$2.95, and canners, \$2 up.

The bulk of the sales in the feeder and steven classes consisted mostly of the latter description of cattle of 600 to 800 lbs. in weight, which sold at \$2.75 to \$3.40 per cwt.; of colors and poor breeds, 400 to 700 lbs., were worth \$2.40 to \$3 per cwt.

Trade in sheep was fairly active, notwithstanding the heavy run thereof, but lambs were dull of sale and a trifle lower. We quote:—Export ewes, \$3.30 to \$3.40; export bucks, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per cwt.; culls, \$2 to \$3.50 each; lambs, 4 to 4 1/2c per lb., and \$2.50 to \$3.50 each.

The values of calves were steadily maintained at 4 to 5 1/2c per lb., and \$2 to \$10 each.

Hogs were unchanged. We quote:—Selects, 160 to 200 lbs., \$6.50; fats and lights, \$6.25 per cwt.

HOPE TO AROUSE EUROPE.

The Macedonians Resolve To Carry on Fighting.

A Constantinople despatch says: "Carry the war to the sea coast!" is the latest battle cry of the Macedonian insurgents. This plan is designed to bring the conflict more directly before the eyes of Europe, and compel the Turkish Government to weaken its forces in the interior. Military critics point out that Sarafet, the Bulgarian leader of the revolutionists, has been contriving to surprise the shrewdest of the Turkish commanders in several parts of the theatre of operations. They also declare that the Macedonians who are in arms are rapidly acquiring military habits in thought, action, and endurance, the method of the brigand having been put aside in a remarkable manner during many of the recent operations. This change shows an increasing ability to cope with the Sultan's forces.

The opinion is widespread that while the present uprising will mainly subside at the beginning of winter, a situation as bad will develop again next spring. Hence diplomatic agents continue to deal upon hypothetical solutions, which gives the impression that the crisis may take an important diplomatic turn any day.

An immense mass meeting of Macedonians took place here Wednesday afternoon. They were most enthusiastic. It resolved that a memorandum should be presented to the representatives of the great powers at Sofia, urging the governments to take action. The speakers passionately appealed for the immediate intervention of the powers in Macedonia, declaring that if the pouring out of blood in Macedonia continued another fortnight, Europe would find nobody there to save.

ROWBOATS IN STREETS

Council Bluffs Under Water on Account of Flooded Rivers.

A Council Bluffs, Ia., despatch says: All the lower portions of the city are under water because of heavy rains and flooded rivers. Many houses are flooded. Rowboats were being used to ferry the residents of the downtown districts, and that portion of the country between here and Lake Manawa, five miles south, is a solid lake. Street cars were abandoned on the line to Manawa, and launches are being used instead. The lake itself, partly artificial, overflowed on Thursday night, and extensive damage was done.

SEVEN DIE FROM SCALDS

Steam Pipe Burst in German Vessel in North Sea.

A Bremen despatch says: The North German Lloyd steamer Neckar, bound for Baltimore, Md., while off Terschelling, in the North Sea, on Thursday, burst her main steam supply pipes, which scalded the third and fourth engineers and seven on stokers. The vessel is returning here for repairs.

SWEEPED INTO RIVER.

Fate of Party of Four Watching New Zealand Geyser.

An Auckland, N.Z., despatch says: Two women and two men who were watching the Waimangu geyser at Lake Rotomua to-day, were swept away by a rush of boiling water into the river.

COLD-BLOODED MURDER.

Killed Two Men Without the Slightest Warning.

A Chicago despatch says: Without a word of warning, two men were killed and two others wounded by hold-up men at the barns of the Chicago City Railway Company on Sunday morning on Sunday. The shooting was done by three men who escaped after securing \$3,000. Three of the men who were shot were working in the cashier's office and the other was a motorman asleep in the outer office. The men in the office were shot before they were aware of the robbers' presence, and the motorman was killed as he was rising from a bench where he had been asleep.

The dead—Frank Stewart, assistant clerk in the cashier's office, had been in the office standing at his desk; John R. Johnson, motorman, shot through head.

Injured—Win. B. Edmond, receiving clerk, shot in the left thigh, while at his desk; Henry Diehl, shot in head, will recover.

The robbers took no chances, but disposed of all the opposition of the employees before they entered the office.

Choosing the time when the employees were busily engaged in balancing up the receipts of the night, just after the last conductor had turned in his money and had left the barns, the robbers suddenly appeared at the receiving window and began shooting. The first intimation those inside the office had that anything was wrong was when they heard the shots. The first bullet fired struck Stewart and he fell to the floor without a word. Diehl and Edmond, who were sitting near Stewart, turned to see what was the matter, but before they could leave their chairs they were rendered helpless by the well-directed bullets of the robbers. Johnson, the motorman, who was asleep on a bench in the outer office, hearing the noise, started up to go to the assistance of his companions, but was shot and killed before he could get on his feet. Making sure that all opposition had been removed, the robbers then broke open the door of the cashier's office with a sledge hammer, and secured \$3,000 in bills, which was lying on the desk. They then made their escape. Four men were arrested three hours after the robbery, on suspicion of being implicated in the crime, but they have not as yet been identified.

TEN CARS DESTROYED.

Trains Collide With Disastrous Results at Princeton.

A Woodstock despatch says: The Grand Trunk Railway, at Princeton, was blocked for several hours early on Sunday through a rear-end collision between two freight trains, which occurred about midnight. A regular freight, which had pulled in on the main line track afterwards received orders to track switch to let another train pass, and while backing up to make siding at Princeton, was pitched into a special freight train of perishable goods, and her ten cars were smashed, took fire, and were destroyed. The brakeman, named Barrow, of Stratford, who was seated down the track to flag and place the semaphore against the incoming train, was badly burned by oil, caused by the explosion of an oil tank. The fireman and engineer of the incoming train jumped when within sixty yards of the wreck. The accident is said to have been caused by the engineer of the incoming train not seeing the orders of the brakeman of the regular freight train. The three passenger trains were sent around by Stratford. Auxiliaries from London and Stratford were sent to the scene of the wreck, and by two o'clock this afternoon the track was cleared for trains to pass.

PROFITABLE CROPS.

Farmers Will Get Grain to Market Without Loss.

A Montreal despatch says: Mr. George Ham, of the C.P.R., who accompanied the British editors on their tour of the West, reached home on Thursday, and says that the tour was the greatest trip he had undertaken by any visiting party in Canada. "Throughout the prairie country," added Mr. Ham, "I had a good chance of securing an accurate idea of the crop, and am convinced that, while not quite as large, it will prove a profitable one for the farmers of last year. The railways have made excellent preparations to get the crop out of the country, and the farmers, by getting it on the market at once, without being obliged to pay any storage rates, will be able to make larger profits than last year."

In anticipation of the beginning of the crop movement the companies are distributing their cars along the main lines, and in this way any blockade will be avoided. The settlement in the outlying districts is advancing so rapidly that on many occasions I was just as interested in the visitors, who were on their first trip."

FRUIT INSPECTION.

Marked Improvement in the Packing of Fruit in Ontario.

A Toronto despatch says:—Mr. P. J. Carey, Dominion Fruit Inspector, who has charge of the work in Toronto, expresses himself as well satisfied with the results of his efforts. The trade generally is loud in its praise of the work accomplished by the operation of the Fruit Marks Act. The consumers, too, can now make their purchases with a greater degree of security, as the fraudulent, fly-baited package is fast becoming a thing of the past. Mr. Carey will leave for Montreal shortly to take up the work of inspection of fruit for export.

OUR EXPORT TRADE.

The Extension of Markets for Agricultural Products.

For a number of years the Department of Agriculture has been particularly attentive to the development of our export trade in agricultural products. During the South African war the Department undertook to fill a number of very large orders from the War Office, and as a result hay, flour, oats, meal, etc., to the value of over \$3,000,000 were purchased in Canada for the maintenance of the army in the field. This was carried on under the direct supervision of Prof. Robertson, Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, but, at the beginning of the present year, it was decided to create a distinct Extension of Markets Division, and to place at the head of it Mr. W. Moore, who was in South Africa for the Department in 1900, and who has been intimately connected with all the efforts made to increase Canadian trade with that country. It need hardly be added that Mr. Moore will always be found ready to answer any information in his power regarding the markets for Canadian agricultural products.

Fruit Pulp.—During the past few weeks considerable correspondence has reached the Markets Division from Great Britain with respect to fruit pulp, particularly raspberry. The fruit crop in the United Kingdom and on the Continent is very poor, and consequently there is a considerable demand for foreign, or rather colonial, fruit pulp. The market now has no supplies, and as now Australian will not arrive before March next, an excellent opportunity is offered for Canadian canners, if they have the goods to fill orders. Unfortunately it appears that the Canadian raspberry crop was also short this season. The canners have, however, been placed in possession of all the information at Mr. Moore's disposal, and considerable business has already resulted. All the pulp available will doubtless be disposed of at once at good prices.

Cider Apples.—In view of the short fruit crop there is likely to be a good demand in Britain for bolting and cider-making apples. The Department has received advices from the Canadian High Commissioner in London to the effect that one firm would take 5,000 tons of each of the above sorts. Mr. Moore is now in communication with the leading fruit shippers to ascertain whether they can fill the order. The possibility of shipping cider is also being investigated. A trade of this sort would afford facilities for selling to advantage the immense quantities of cull apples which now go to waste in this country.

Food-stuffs for South Africa.—Recent letters received at the Department indicate that on account of drought the grain crop in the Transvaal will be short this season, and that in consequence there is likely to be a good demand for Canadian food products in the sister colony.

OUR CHEESE IN BRITAIN.

Green or Unmatured Should Not Be Shipped.

The Dairy Division, Ottawa, has received advices from Mr. A. W. Grindley, Agent of the Department of Agriculture, in Britain, to the effect that the reputation of Canadian cheese has been injured by the large amount that has been sent from Canada this year in a "green" or unmatured condition. Dealers state that the great bulk of Canadian cheese has been too immature when shipped, and Canadians will have only themselves to blame if the British demand falls off from such causes as these. It need not be pointed out that a falling off in demand means a lower price. It is simply another case of "killing the goose that lays golden eggs."

When a salesman notes that the tendency of the cheese market is downward, and is naturally anxious to get rid of the stock he has on hand; at other times he thinks that he will save the amount of the shrinkage in curing by selling as soon as possible to the exporter, on the other hand, looking to his immediate profit on the transaction, buys cheese that should be left in the curing-room to ripen. The salesman is disposed to blame the exporter for the present condition of things, and vice versa, but it takes two to make a bargain and it is safe to assume that both parties are to blame in this case. It is greatly to be regretted that the sale of the cheese for the present condition of New Zealand and exporters should be willing to endanger a trade which has required so many years to reach its present high standard, and which means so many millions of dollars to the farmers of Canada. The patrons of factories would be consulting their own interests by insisting that their cheese should be held in the curing-room until it is in the best condition to place the British consumer.

TO MAKE FANCY CHEESES.

Schools To Be Opened in Canada By Norway Professors.

An Ottawa despatch says: Mr. D. Ramsund is in the city for the purpose of making enquiries into Canadian dairy conditions. Mr. Ramsund is a Norwegian, who has been connected with dairying in Norway and Denmark, and will introduce the systems in vogue in those countries into Canada. He will bring a staff of professors from Denmark, who will conduct dairying schools in different parts of Canada and teach Canadians the art of butter-making and fancy cheeses as they are made in the countries where he has been engaged during his career as a dairyman. This should prove a most important innovation in Canadian

KING EDWARD AT VIENNA.

Received by Emperor Francis Joseph and Many Notables.

A Vienna despatch says: King Edward arrived here at 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon from Marienbad and was accorded an enthusiastic reception. The city was elaborately decorated and along the route from the railway station to the Hofburg, triumphal arches, displaying the Austrian and British flags entwined, were erected.

Emperor Francis Joseph, wearing the uniform of the British Dragon Guards, and accompanied by several archdukes and other notables, received King Edward at the station. The King wore the uniform of a colonel of the Austrian Hussars. After the presentation of the archdukes and others, their Majesties drove to the Hofburg, in a landau drawn by six horses, immense crowds lining the streets. At the Hofburg the King was received by the Archdukes, Foreign Minister Goluchowski, the Austrian and the Hungarian Premiers, and the court and State dignitaries. Thereafter the King retired to his apartments, where he was officially visited by the Emperor.

A State dinner in honor of King Edward was given at the Hofburg on Monday night. The company included the Emperor, all the Archdukes and Archduchesses, the Ministers, diplomats, and the general staff of the army. Emperor Francis Joseph toasted King Edward in a speech in the course of which he hailed his visit as a fresh pledge for the maintenance of the closest cordial relations which have long existed between the two families and countries, and which were all the firmer because there was no political interest or point of antagonism likely to cast a shadow of a cloud between them. The King, in responding, expressed his thanks for the friendly sentiments expressed towards him, and the cordial reception he had met with. He assured the Emperor of the continuance of the feeling of friendship which he had inherited from Queen Victoria, and concluded by appointing Emperor Francis Joseph a field marshal in the British army.

LAST HONORS.

Lord Salisbury's Funeral Was of a Simple Character.

A London despatch says: The body of Lord Salisbury, who died August 22, was interred on Monday afternoon beside that of his wife in the burial ground of the Cecil, at Hatfield. The arrangements were of the most private and simple character. All the children of the deceased were present, as were also Premier Balfour, Lord Selborne, and a few intimate neighbors. Otherwise the mourners were made up of the dead statesman's tenants, retainers and inhabitants of Hatfield. The coffin was carried to and from the parish church by old servants. Simultaneously a memorial service was held in Westminster Abbey, which was attended by representatives of King Edward, Emperor William and other members of Royal and Imperial families, Cabinet Ministers, former Cabinet Ministers, diplomats, and members of the Embassies, and a host of peers, members of Parliament and others.

PUNISHED FOR CRUELTY.

Farmer Assessed \$100 For Ill-Treatment of Child.

A Stratford despatch says: A fine of \$100 and costs was levied by the police magistrate on Monday on a man named Levi, a Pullartan farmer, for terrible cruelty to a child which had been placed in his care. The information was laid by the Perth Humane Society.

ELEVEN DROWNED.

Salvagers Lose Their Lives Off the Spanish Coast.

A Gibraltar despatch says: Eleven Spaniards, engaged in salvage work on the wreck of the Spanish steamer Trurak-Bat, near Tarifa, Spain, were drowned on Friday during a sudden squall.

SPREAD OF EMPIRE DAY

New Zealand and Cape Colony Latest to Observe It.

A London despatch says: Henceforth Cape Colony will observe May 24th, and will call it Queen Victoria Day. The celebration of New Zealand will assemble on the morning of Empire Day, May 24th, and salute the flag.

FELL THIRTY FEET.

One Man Killed and Four Injured at Montreal.

A Montreal despatch says: A serious accident resulted in the death of one man and the serious injury of four others occurred at the C.P.R. work shops at Hochelaga on Thursday afternoon. A gang of seven men were working on a scaffolding, when it broke and precipitated the men to the ground, a distance of about thirty feet. Five of the men were seriously injured, and were taken to the Notre Dame Hospital, where one of them, Joseph Brishois, died as the result of his injuries. The others are expected to recover.

WILL SETTLE IN THE WEST

Rev. George E. Lloyd to Bring Out Another Colony.

A Montreal despatch says: Rev. George E. Lloyd, who was associated with the Barr colony, has arranged with the Government to bring from five hundred to one thousand British immigrants here next year.

NEWS ITEMS.

Telegraphic Briefs From All Over the Globe.

CANADA.

The Government will probably fix Thanksgiving Day for October 15 this year.

If negotiations under way can be carried out an extensive trade in Canadian apples will be opened up with France.

The Civic Fire and Water Committee of Hamilton decided to charge 12 cents per 1,000 gallons in hotels, saloons and livery stables.

The present session of Parliament has lasted 172 days, which is equal to that of 1885, the longest Parliamentary session in Canadian history. Edmund Brabant, of Hamilton, wants a commission appointed to investigate the way Magistrate Joly has been conducting the affairs of his office.

The contract with Colombar Bros. for the establishment of a steamship service between Bordeaux and Canada is reported to have been signed at Ottawa.

It is said that there is a likelihood of the Government appointing a permanent official to investigate accidents on railways in Canada. Such accidents this year are pronounced to be unprecedented in number.

Six men were working on a scaffold at the C.P.R. shops at Hochelaga, when the tackle slipped and all were thrown forward, falling thirty feet. John Busbols is at the point of death and four others had to be removed to the hospital.

There is trouble in Hamilton over what shall be done with John Richards, a legless unfortunate, subject to epileptic fits. He was turned out of St. Peter's Home and the House of Providence was taken back to Inspector Chamberlain, who asked that he should not stay there, and asked that he be taken into the House of Refuge, but the committee refused him admission.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Hops are in a better condition in Kent than has been the case for some years.

Mr. Mark Sanger, of Wyke, near Axminster, has killed 33 adders in the fields this year.

Welsh tinplate works, employing between 20,000 and 30,000 men, are shut down because of a wage dispute.

The late Lieutenant Daniel Godfrey, for forty years bandmaster of the Grenadier Guards, has left an estate valued at £6,189 gross, and £5,884 net.

Over 200 officers and men of the North Staffordshire Regiment and the Welsh Fusiliers visited the Isle of Man to undergo a weeks special training in hill-climbing.

In a recent order as to the employment of military bands on Sunday, Lord Roberts says that the music should be of an elevating character, and "as far as possible, sacred."

"The greatest possible offence before decent people," was the comment of Mr. Plowden at Marylebone Police Court, while fining some youths 20s each for using bad language in public.

UNITED STATES.

David G. Williams, aged 63, of Cambria, Wis., who was bitten by a rat two weeks ago, died from blood poisoning.

A little child of John Potts, of Creston, Iowa, swallowed some whole They swallowed, and were growing in her stomach, and killed her.

White Caps, of Clive, Iowa, have posted notices, warning the colored residents to leave and threatening all white men who employ colored help.

General James Longstreet is in Chicago to have a bullet fired by a Union soldier during the civil war extracted. He thinks he has several bullets in him.

The third trial of former Secretary of State Powers for complicity in the murder of Governor Goebel of Kentucky resulted in the sentence of death.

Prefering \$600 a year as pastor of a small country parish to \$5,000 a season as a baseball player with a big eastern club, Rev. Charles H. Marsh, has just accepted the pastorate of the Baptist Church of Iowa Falls, Iowa.

Miss Marie Doranbourg, a colored woman, aged 114 years, is dead at New Orleans. She has given birth to 22 children, of which number only nine survive, the oldest being 69 years old, and the youngest 47.

Judge Carroll L. Wood, of the Arkansas Supreme Court, who is opposing Governor Davis as a candidate, knocked the Governor off the stage where they were speaking, and then was arrested for the assault.

News of the death of Mr. Lowber Smith, which occurred in Cape Town, South Africa, has been received at New Brunswick. N. J. He was an American; enlisted in the English army in 1902, and later became a sergeant in the Cape Mounted Police in South Africa.

Dressing the dead body of a blue-eyed baby in white, with a red seven-boned about the waist, and placing a picture of the infant Jesus in his tiny hand, a young mother used a paper box as a coffin and placed it under a rosebush in the Catholic cemetery at Jersey City. She was too poor to buy a coffin.

GENERAL.

Paris reports assert that 15,000 Turkish troops were killed in the suppression of the Albanian uprising.

General Buller told the War Commission that if the Boers in Natal had reached the sea they were to have been aided by a European power.

The Government of New South Wales will call for tenders, from home and foreign manufacturers

THURSDAY, SEPT. 3, 1903.

A Weak Spot in Education.

The Hamilton Spectator recently selected a bright looking youth of 17 years, who had been through the collegiate institute, to test his fitness for a position. He claimed to have "a fundamental system of book-keeping," whatever that is. His spelling was tested by giving him twenty-five ordinary words, by no means catch-words and puzzles of the language, but twenty-five ordinary, everyday, newspaper words. The bright boy of the collegiate institute wrote the words as they were given him, and we have the record. Of the twenty-five words he spelled just five correctly!

Our contemporary remarks: "Now that is a fair sample of the boys who have the advantage of what is boasted about as being the greatest system of education in the world. He is most likely quite proficient in the facts and figures of the system. He admits that he has 'a fundamental system of book-keeping.' But he can't spell. Apparently because his teachers have neglected that most important branch of the boy's education—taking up his time with utterly useless frills—he cannot qualify for the situation he seeks. Is it not abominable?"

Harrison High School was destroyed by fire on Tuesday last.

The Government has appointed Thanksgiving Day for October 15 this year.

Welsh tinplate works, employing between 20,000 and 30,000 men, are shut down because of a wage dispute.

Neil Munro and Alex. McKenzie were killed in Moss Township by falling through a bridge with a traction engine.

The resolution ratifying the G. T. R. Pacific railway contract has been ratified by the House of Commons by a vote of 117 to 71.

Hamilton hotelkeepers have decided to raise the price of whiskey, and sell beer in smaller glasses, also to do away with the free lunch.

The present session of Parliament has lasted 175 days, the longest Parliamentary session in Canadian history. Parliament is not expected to adjourn before October.

The Minister of Justice at Ottawa has amended the Criminal Code regarding the sale of cigars, cigarettes or tobacco to minors, under 18 years, making it an offense punishable by imprisonment.

Homework for pupils up to the junior fourth class has been abolished by the Kingston School Board, which promises to go a step further later on. It's a wise step. The youngsters will learn all that their heads will carry in school hours.

It is alleged on good authority that there are more saloons in the State of New York than in all the States south of the Ohio River, with Pennsylvania added to them. The falling off in the number of saloons in the South is explained in part by the desire of the whites to keep liquor from the negroes.

According to the London Canadian Gazette, Canadian poultry is now capturing the best trade in fashionable London suburbs, the specially bred Canadian chickens having a great demand and realizing from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per couple, retail. Their highly finished appearance and flavor has demolished all prejudice on the score of "foreign produce."

The export trade from Montreal has been this season exceptionally heavy in both cattle and grain. In July the shipments of wheat there amounted to 2,357,597 bushels, while the aggregate for all the Atlantic and Gulf ports of the United States was only 3,374,383 bushels. There has been a similar expansion of the export cattle trade, and the effect has been to create a feeling of alarm in all the American seaboard cities.

"The apples shipped to England from Halifax last year amounted to only about 80,300 barrels. The coming season the shipment from this port will be close to 350,000 barrels." Such is the statement made by James Hall, manager at Halifax for Furness, Withy & Co., who has returned from a trip through the fruit-growing country. The Furness, Withy Company will run weekly steamers from Halifax. Mr. Hall spoke of the likelihood of 350,000 barrels offering for shipment via Halifax. The total crop of apples, an enormous one, is estimated at 400,000, or even 500,000 barrels.

In the account which the Tweed News gives of the recent destruction of the powder packing house are some details of appalling interest. Mr. Frank Knight, the manager of the works, had just left the engine room to go to the pack house, when the telephone bell rang, and Mr. McCaw, in charge of the engine room, called to him and told him he was wanted at the office, which is about as far distant from the engine room as is the pack house. Mr. Knight had just reached the office when the explosion occurred. The powder company has intimated to the News that they will make a liberal settlement with the widows of the unfortunate victims.

Really It Is

Desirable to do one's marketing and shopping early in the day.

Exceedingly disconcerting to find everybody yawning.

Quicken to do most things yourself than to tell other people how.

Seldom the person who has the most trouble who talks most about his woes.

Extremely annoying to be compelled to change one's plans at the last moment.

Not wise to be too sensitive. A person may be disagreeable and still bear up well.

Not advisable to spend so much on a vacation trip that one must be a shut-in for the rest of the year.

Better to go slow than to become a victim of heat prostration.

THE FOOL WHO WON.

Horace Greeley's First Experience in New York City.

When Horace Greeley first went to New York city, a green, awkward country boy, he met with discouragement. For two days he tramped the streets, visiting two-thirds of the printing offices in the town and always receiving a cold refusal of his services.

His biographer, Mr. W. A. Linu, says that by Saturday night Greeley was satisfied that the city offered him no hope of a living. He decided to leave for the country on Monday, before his last dollar was gone.

It happened that some acquaintances of his landlady, who called on Sunday, told him of an office where a compositor was wanted. Greeley went there Monday morning before the place was open. His appearance was so uncouth that he would have been rejected there also if the foreman had not had difficulty in getting a compositor for a piece of work he wanted done.

This was setting up a small New Testament with narrow columns, the text interspersed with references to notes marked in Greek and other unusual characters. So complicated was the task and so little could the compositor earn at it that several men had abandoned the work almost as soon as they had begun it.

The foreman offered the work to Greeley, believing that in half a day the boy would prove himself incapable of performing it. When the proprietor saw Greeley at work he asked the foreman why he hired that fool and said, "Pay him off tonight."

But the foreman did not pay him off. This boy had worked on a New England farm, had cut wood in the winter cold and in summer had worked in the fields under the noon sun. He was not afraid of toil. He set that Testament. When the foreman examined the first proof he found that Greeley had set more type and set it better than any one else who had tried.

SHOPS OF CANTON.

Every Art and Industry Represented in the Chinese City.

The merchants' alleys are the paradise of the stranger who visits Canton, China. The shops have open fronts on either side the narrow lane, and every art and industry, the homeliest trade and the most fascinating pursuit, thrives in the dark passage. Black swinging signboards proclaim the business in characters of red or gold. Pandemonium triumphs in a series of yells as the chairman screams for pass room. The poles hit the pedestrian in the eye, and the mandarin joggles the stranger. The native tilts his huge hat sideways to avoid a crush, and often the coolies swing aslant in the alley or duck into a store to avoid a catastrophe.

The Chinese as a people are modest in their dress. The person is rarely exposed. Women wear double-breasted sacks which fit tight to the throat, and men are usually covered. But under the stress of hard labor the man at the forge is stripped to the waist, and in the foundry a nearly nude workman strides the iron seasaw like a horse in the treadmill. The butcher cleaves his fletcher on the block amid dried rats and skins of fowls stretched taut on the rack. Next door the gold beater hammers in his cave. Beyond the kindling man piles high his forest of fagots. Near by the miller is beating the meal through coarse sieves. His neighbor skins fish and hopes to sell them from the box where they float under a feeble spurt of water. In the adjoining den beautiful embroideries are piled mountain high, with silks, satins and brocaded taffetas in wondrous designs of dragons and flowers. Hau Cheung Tai patiently transfers them by the hundred from shelf to table in the hope that some stray bit may catch the buyer's fancy. Feathers are an important industry, and fans, folding or open, line the next shop, painted in every fanciful conception.

Grotesque English.

No doubt purchasers in other lands have reason to smile at English attempts to worthily describe English wares in a foreign tongue. It is to be hoped, however, that our business houses do not send forth announcements quite so grotesque as some that come to this country. Here is a form issued by a very considerable continental firm: "Does your dressing case need, by chance, a superfine antiseptic soap, an energetic perfumed lotion, a delicious cream, an impalpable velveteen, a very delicate and lasting extract and unmatchably efficient dentifrice? Or do you wish to buy those articles to make a present, the most desirable one, to a very dear person on his saint's or birth day?"—London Express.

Origin of "Pants."

The words breeches, trousers and pantaloons are now used interchangeably, but originally the significations were quite different. Pantaloons were at first nothing but long stockings worn in Italy as a sort of religious habit by the devotees of St. Pantalon. Breeches originally reached from the waist half way to the knee and finally to the knee, where they were fastened with a buckle. Trousers are the present style of leg gear, a combination of the former two.

Her Right.

"What right has she to star?" asked the envious Thesplan.

"The best right in the theatrical world," was the reply, "She has secured an 'angel'."

To complain of destiny is only to expose our own feebleness of soul.—Macfleck.

Prosperity gets followers, but adversity distinguishes them.

WOMAN.

Woman is the masterpiece.—Confucius.

Shakespeare has no heroes, only heroines.—Ruskin.

Women teach us repose, civility and dignity.—Voltaire.

Woman is the most perfect when the most womanly.—Gladstone.

If woman lost Eden, such as she alone can restore it.—Whittier.

There is a woman at the beginning of all great things.—Lamartine.

Woman is last at the cross and earliest at the grave.—E. S. Barrett.

A handsome woman is a jewel; a good woman is a treasure.—Sanidi.

The sweetest thing in life is the unclouded welcome of a wife.—N. P. Willis.

For where is any author in the world who teaches such beauty as a woman's eyes?—Shakespeare.

Heaven has nothing more tender than a woman's heart when it is the abode of pity.—Luther.

"Anglo-Saxon English."

There is an old fallacy that Anglo-Saxon words are the best. The fallacy is based on the belief that words of Anglo-Saxon origin are more simple and vigorous than those derived from Latin. In point of fact, some Anglo-Saxon words are obscure and long, and many of our commonest, most simple words are from the Latin. The London News tells a story in point.

A barrister more remarkable for the vigor of his address to juries than for his learning was commenting on the proceeding of the other party in a case under trial.

"I do not know what gloss my learned friend is going to put upon this matter, but I will not mince my words. I denounce it in plain, downright Anglo-Saxon as a nefarious transaction."

Early Mention of Niagara Falls.

The first historical notices of Niagara falls are given in Lescarbot's record of the second voyage of Jacques Cartier, in the year 1535. On the maps published to illustrate Champlain's discoveries (date of maps either 1613 or 1614) the falls are indicated by a cross, but no description of the wonderful cataract is given, and the best geographical authorities living today doubt if the explorer mentioned ever saw the falls. Brinton's work to the contrary notwithstanding. Father Hennepin is believed to have written the first description of the falls that was ever penned by one who had personally visited the spot.

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BUTTER.

We have just received a lot of first-class Fresh Butter in pails, about 20 lbs. Our price by the pail for this week is 18c. per pound.

J. C. HANLEY & CO.,
GROCERS, FEED & SEED MERCHANTS,
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A Worthy Trio= Beauty, Style, Usefulness.

These were never more closely united than in our Fall Skirt Assortment. Words are inadequate to properly describe their excellence—an inspection is necessary to appreciation.

Finest trimmings, finest workmanship, finest tailoring, latest style all combine, bringing each garment nearest the point of perfection yet obtained in Ready-to-Wear Skirt manufacture.

To see these and note the prices will convince you of the lack of economy in home dressmaking. They have a finish only seen in garments of first-class make at little more cost than for actual material.

When in Belleville, make our Mantle Room your objective point. There are numberless things here to interest and please you. No obligation to buy.

Misses' 9-gore Zibeline Skirt with side pleated seams, trimmed with Black and White Mohair Braid, stitched flare, good value at \$3.75.

Ladies' stylish Black and White Knicker Tweed Skirt, 7-gore with stitched flare, all raised seams, \$4.25.

Fine Black Cheviot Walking Skirt, 7-gore, all seams concealed with wide silk edged straps ended with black buttons, stitched flare, very neat, \$5.75.

Fine Venetian finished Amazon cloth, 7-gore Tucked Skirt, with plain panel front and yoke trimmed with Black Silk Buttons, percaleine lining, velvet bound, \$7.50.

9-gore Black Broadcloth Skirt, side plaited silk bound seams, inverted plaits in flare trimmed with silk edged straps and silk buttons, inside bound seams. A superior skirt in style and cloth, \$9.75.

Stylish Tunic Skirt of Black Broadcloth, two skirts edged with wide Black Silk heavily stitched, and fancy silk braid, percaleine lined, the latest, \$14.00.

The RITCHIE COMPANY Limited.

BELLEVILLE.

THE NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

To 1st of Jan. 1904, for 30c.

General Buller told the War Commission that if the Boers in Natal had reached sea they were to have been aided by a European power.

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If you want the outside of your house painted or the inside painted, interior decorated, no matter what, we are prepared to execute for you all kind of first-class work and do it promptly.

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Best Oil at 70c. per gal.
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WISE MEN'S MISTAKES.

Some of the Querer Blunders Made by Famous Writers.

Now and then one meets with passages in the works of the most celebrated authors which display an ignorance of things that every schoolboy is supposed to know.

Sir Walter Scott in his "Heart of Midlothian" speaks of his heroine as having "the merit of those peace-makers to whom it is pronounced as a benediction that they shall inherit the earth." Born and bred and passing his life in Bible reading Scotland, Sir Walter was yet ignorant of the fact that it was not the merit of the peace-maker that was the inheritance of the earth, but the inheritance of the peacemakers was that "they shall be called the children of God."

Dickens in his "Tale of Two Cities" says "the name of the strong man of old Scripture descended to the chief functionary who worked the guillotine." One does not have to be a profound student of the French revolution to know that the notorious executioner who chopped off heads in the Place de la Revolution was named Sanson and not Sanson.

The latest pupil in the lowest class in history in the public schools knows that it was Balboa who discovered the Pacific ocean, yet Keats in his immortal sonnet "On First Looking into Chapman's Homer" makes Cortes the man who stood "silent upon a peak in Darien" and saw the great "south sea" stretching away before him.

The great Gibbon, who was so intolerant of the errors of other men, speaks in his "Roman Empire" of "the Oxus and the Jaxartes, two rivers of ancient renown which descend from the mountains of India toward the Caspian sea." Yet every school geography shows that the two rivers flow into the sea of Aral, and the Jaxartes most certainly rises in no "mountains of India."

Shakespeare wrote of "the coast of Bohemia," and in his "Gertrude of Wyoming" Campbell had tigers prowling through the jungles of Pennsylvania. Such "ignorance in high places" cannot be excused, for, with ordinary ease, Gibbon, Shakespeare and Campbell could have ascertained the facts.

WINNING HIS WAGER

By H. G. HODGKINS

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"Why don't you ask me what she looks like?" I inquired somewhat petulantly.

Averill stretched himself in his easy chair and turned so as to hold me directly within his lazy view. "For the very excellent reason that I have not the slightest curiosity to know, ma cherie."

I shrugged impatiently at the address. "You would best keep to your English," I said. "Your accent is atrocious."

He laughed. "Since they are due now at my moment," I went on, ignoring the laugh, "I should think you would want to know what to prepare for."

"What doth it profit a man?" He spread out his hands deprecatingly. "She has liquid brown eyes and red hair," I pursued triumphantly.

"A type much overrated," he murmured.

"And a mouth like a"—I searched for a simile—"rosebud," I ended somewhat tamely.

"There are others." The accompanying smile tamed me. But I didn't mean him to see it. I am plain, but, thank heaven and three other brothers, I know it.

"What type do you admire most?" I asked in a manner disarmingly confidential.

He deliberated between slow puffs at a cigar. "I like a good carriage—sincere eyes—and a smile that is," he hesitated—"warning," he finished.

They are my three good points. I was angry. "I wish you would ever be serious," I complained.

"I wish you would ever take me seriously," he mocked.

"I should like to see the woman that you could talk to a half a minute without complimenting!" I flashed.

"I should like to see the man who could do otherwise under like circumstances," he taunted.

Then I was furious. "I know I am homesick," I said, the blood coming to my face. "I wasn't brought up with

where Maude sat talking to Reggie or Don or receiving Dick's open adoration. Later he ceased to struggle altogether. If Maude played tennis with Don, Averill kept score; if she golfed with Dick he went as caddy; if she bouted he rowed; if she rested he read to her, and this, Averill, the indolent, who had never before in all his existence been known to exert himself for any daughter of Eve.

The tourmaline was mine scarcely enough—and the triumph. I wondered that the thought gave me so little delight. However, even a girl who is used to being plain may feel a sting at the loss of an old comrade. And there had been once or twice in Averill's eyes a look—but, nonsense, that was only when there was absolutely nobody else at hand.

The week sped. We always crowded Maude's visits with festivities. The dance at the end was but the culmination. I was surprised when Averill sought me out in the afternoon and asked me to save him the second waltz; the more so that he made something of a point of it.

I never saw Maude look so pretty as she did that night. I didn't wonder the men stood three deep about her, but marveled at her skill in managing so many. She was gracious and charming with them all; but it was Averill who led her away. They made a fine couple.

As the first strains of the second waltz sounded, Tom Porter came up. "Is this taken, Nell?" he asked in his offhand way. I nodded.

"If my partner doesn't forget," I said, and then glanced down the hall to see Averill already waiting with Maude.

I made my way quickly to the porch and down its length to the end. I had a blind fear that he'd discover me waiting for a waltz that he had forgotten. Even a plain girl has her pride.

A full moon rode in the sky. The lawn lay dappled with alluring patches of light. It blurred suddenly before my swimming eyes. It is hard at twenty-three to be plain and forgotten.

Somebody came up behind me. I feared Tom Porter might have observed my escape and come to seek me.

"Why are you here, Nell?" said Averill's voice. "Did you forget that this was ours?" I shook my head, winking away the drops that stood in my eyes lest he see them.

"Did you think I had forgotten, Nell?"

It stung me that he should dare use that tone to me. I turned. The tourmaline swung from his watch fob, close to my hand.

"I think this little trinket belongs to me, Mr. Averill," I said in a voice that sounded odd to my own ears.

He bent swiftly as I spoke and looked in my face; then, with a sweep of his long arm drew me to him.

The throbs of his heart against my own made me strangely weak and faint. I struggled for release. But there was something in the touch of that constraining arm that I dared not interpret.

"Do you know, Nell," he said, and even in that moment I noted the triumph in his voice, "I believe you are jealous at last—at last?"

The Damsel in the Trunk.

A great many people have for various reasons gone through the extraordinary experience of traveling as luggage instead of as passengers. One of these is a certain Mexican maid who for a short time back was dying to be with her lover over the border in Texas. But she was too closely watched by her stern parents to be able to escape from her home, and in this difficulty an old servant considerably came to her aid.

She procured a large trunk, in which breathing holes were bored, and the interior was padded with some soft material.

With the damsel inside, the trunk was then dispatched to its intended destination, which it unfortunately never reached, for the girl suddenly found herself pitched into a luggage van on her head, and other packages were piled around her in such a way as to cut off access of light and air.

Even with these essentials the position would have been quite untenable, but the imminent danger of suffocation prompted her to at once scream lustily for help.

As quickly as their astonishment would permit, the railway officials opened the trunk and brought out the suffering clover. She was forthwith restored to her home, and thus ended the romance of the beautiful Senorita Juna Dural.

A Chinaman's Pocket.

A Chinaman's pocket is more difficult of access than the proverbial pocket of our grandmothers, which furnished the theme of many ancient jests, but for reasons, money comes from them at remote intervals. In fact, what exact locality no Caucasian has been able to ascertain. Each Chinik is a sort of prestidigitator. He contracts to purchase a thing, and presto! there is the money on the counter. There is no delving in the depths of coat or trousers, as with the white man. The coin materializes, as it were, from before your eyes. Entertaining highway-men have held up Chinamen and dissected them, but discovered no pockets. Where does the heathen carry his change? It is a question that vexes. It is easy to hold up a Chinaman, but it is not so easy to locate his pockets if he is not worth while.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Genius at Home.

"I am striving," said the poet, "to write my name on the scroll of fame." "Oh, heavens," his sad-eyed wife replied, "if you could just write it on the back of a good, big crack just once!"—Chicago Record-Herald.

ROPES AS FIRE ESCAPES.

An Experience Which Shocked One Man's Confidence In Them.

"Yes, I know that most of the boys carry a rope around with 'em," said the commercial traveler, "and the time was when I would not have taken the road without one, but I gave mine to my wife for an extra clothesline three or four years ago. I read occasionally of a rope saving somebody from a burning hotel, but I don't care to be saved that way."

"But you don't want to be burned with the hotel, do you?" was asked. "Of course not, but if I can't get down by the stairs or the iron fire escape I'll take my chances on a mattress or a fireman's ladder."

"But what's the matter with a knot-tied rope?"

"I didn't think anything was the matter for many years. I used to go to bed feeling as safe as a baby in his crib, and if I found a traveler who didn't carry a fifty foot rope in his grip I set him down as a very reckless man. One day when I was in an Indiana town a lot of us got to talking about ropes and burning hotels, and a wall-eyed bluffer offered to bet me \$5 to \$1 that I couldn't slide down my rope from a third story window and not hurt myself. Of course I jumped at the bet, but I knew what he was talking about. I hadn't lowered myself six feet before the rope burned my hands and I let go and broke a leg. The trick was tried by three others and though they escaped broken bones they were badly shaken up and tongue bitten. After my leg mended I bluffed everybody I met on that rope business, and I never found a chap who could slide down two stories and feel good for a month after. A sailor could do it, of course, but I'm no sailor, and if ever I'm out by fire I'll take a header for the sidewalk and hope to hit a fat man as I come down."—Exchange.

PAPERING THE PINS.

An Ingenious Operation That Is Performed by Machinery.

The first pins made in this country were very crude indeed, merely a bit of wire twisted into a knot for a head at one end and sharpened to a point at the other. Their successors of today undergo a surprising variety of operations before they are considered fit for use.

In comparison with the size of the object manufactured the operations seem bewilderingly numerous, but if there be one process more remarkable than another it is "papering the pins." The papers, having been passed through an ingenious machine which, at regular intervals, according to the size of the pin, pinches up a fold and pricks a hole in it, are ready to receive the pins.

For this purpose there is another machine, worked by two children. One feeds the pins, the other the papers. The first part of the machine is a box about twelve inches long, six broad and four deep. The bottom is composed of small square steel bars, sufficiently far apart to let the shank of the pin fall through, but not the head. These bars are just as thick as the space between papered pins. The lower part of the bottom of the box is made to detach itself as soon as the row of pins is complete. Row after row, at regular intervals, is received and passed down a corresponding set of grooves until it reaches the ready pricked paper. By the nicest possible adjustment these pins come exactly to their places and are pressed into them. By this method two little girls can in one day put up many thousands of papers.

The Early Catbird.

At 4 o'clock the catbirds have it all to themselves, and they will not only sing their hearts out into the trees and the sky, but they will give us imitations and will sing over again all the sounds and melodies they have heard. My nearest neighbor, who builds in the Tartarian huckleberry, comes near to me with evident comprehension of my admiration and undertakes to tell me that he is not like other birds, but understands human folk. He jumps about the limbs near to me and with whistle calls back and forth. I envying his musical ability and he possibly wondering somewhat about my books and my balconies. I should be very lonely in the country without the catbird. He only has the power of companionship with us.—Independent.

Playing on Her Vanity.

Mr. Potts (to his wife)—My dear, the air is chilly. Fermez la fenetre.

The Visitor (sotto voce)—Why do you ask your wife in French to shut the window?

Mr. Potts (ditto)—Because you are here. If I asked her in English she wouldn't do it, as she won't take instructions from me before visitors. But if I say it in French she gets up and does it at once, so as to let you see that she understands the language.—London Pick-Me-Up.

Hard Hearted.

"Poor Bickers has a very hard hearted wife," said Trivet.

"What's the trouble now?" asked Dicer.

"She not only broke the broomstick over his head, but made him go to the store and buy another."

Well Worn.

Wigg—That was a pretty old joke Bowers cracked at dinner.

Wagg—Bowers didn't crack it. That joke has been cracked for years.

Proof Absolute.

Peters—What proof did the doctors have for declaring Blank insane?

Parr—He refused to take their medicine.—Baltimore American.

His Duty As Sheriff

By JOHN ANDREWS

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The people of Brandy county not only liked Joe Bailey as a man among them, but everybody said he was a sheriff to be proud of. He showed no favoritism and was all for duty, and when a warrant was placed in his hands it was sure to be served if "within named" had not left the state or turned up his toes. Brandy county was comparatively new, and there were all sorts of critters to be met with and all sorts of warrants to be served. It thus happened that Joe Bailey one day found himself riding over the prairie toward Plum creek to bring in one James Ferguson, charged with the crime of stealing a cow. The only thing he knew about the man was that he was a widower, lived in a sod house and had a daughter with him.

In due time the sheriff arrived at the Ferguson claim and dismounted at the open door. As he did so a young woman came out to see who had ar-



"THERE WILL BE NO WARRANT SERVED HERE," SAID THE GIRL.

rived. For a minute Joe was so taken aback that he forgot to remove his hat. She was a young woman of twenty and the best looking one he could remember seeing in a year. He both admired and pitied her.

"Well?" she queried as he finally doffed his hat.

"I am the sheriff," he replied, "and am sorry to say that I have a warrant to arrest James Ferguson. He is your father, I take it?"

"Yes, he is my father," answered the girl, "but if you have come to arrest him it is an outrage. Is it about the cow?"

"It is, miss."

"Then let me tell you that while my father may have broken the law, he has been guilty of no crime. He sold the cow to a man who meant to cheat him out of the price, and discovering this he took possession and drove her back home. If the man has sworn out a warrant it was simply a mean revenge."

"Just so, miss. Just so," mused Joe, "but you see I know nothing about the facts in the case. I am here to serve the warrant and take your father over to Clinchville, and I hope that it will turn out as you say and that he will be back home tomorrow. May I ask if he is around the claim?"

"He got hurt yesterday and can't put one of his feet to the ground."

"Twisted his ankle, eh? Well, he shall ride my horse. He'll have to go back with me."

"But he didn't steal the cow."

"When a warrant is placed in my hands I must serve it. The rest is for the lawyers to wrangle over. I'm only doing my duty, and I hope you'll excuse me."

The girl looked him straight in the eyes and saw sympathy there. She liked his looks, but her face hardened and there was a glitter in her eyes as she turned to enter the house and said:

"Just give me a minute to talk with father, will you?"

The minute had only half expired when the sheriff found himself covered by a rifle in the hands of the daughter and heard her quietly saying:

"If you try to take my father away from here on any such warrant as that I'll put a bullet into you!"

"Shoo! Shoo!" exclaimed Joe as he fell back a pace or two. "Young woman, do you know you are defying the law? You can be sent to prison for a couple of years for holding me up this way, and it will only hurt your father's case."

"Listen to me," said the girl as she held her weapon ready. "There will be no warrant served here. You had best ride away on once."

"I see. I don't want no shooting match with a young woman. I'll ride away, but I'll come back again. It's my duty to serve this warrant. So long to you, miss."

The sheriff had been bested, but it was by a young and good looking woman, and he did not feel so very crestfallen as he rode away. His idea was to arrest the father outside the house and avoid all trouble with the daughter.

The next day he returned to the claim and lay hidden for several hours. He caught sight of the girl at the door several times, but the father did not appear. He came again next day and the next, but with the same results. On the fourth, however, Ferguson was found at work some distance from the

house, and the officer made straight for him. It was the daughter who caught sight of him first and gave the alarm, and the father gained the shelter of the house before he could come up with. The sheriff was varied away, and when he refused to go he was fired on. It was the girl who sent two or three bullets whizzing close to his head, and in return he lifted his hat and rode off.

The sheriff didn't return to Clinchville and make a posse to ride back day or two he turned things over in his mind and said nothing to any one. The more he thought of the matter the more interested he became in Miss Ferguson. She had fired upon him and driven him away, but at the same time he remembered that she blushed as he looked into her eyes. The result of his cogitations was that when he next rode toward Plum creek he was alone. As he drew near the house the girl showed at the door with a rifle in her hands, Joe rode forward without drawing rein and as he dismounted at the door he carefully observed:

"Miss Ferguson, I am in trouble, and I am in hopes you will consent to help me out."

"If you have come to arrest father let me tell you that he shan't go," she replied.

"It is my duty, you see. If I don't do it I shall be grieved out of the county. They won't put up with a sheriff who lets a girl drive him off. If I can make you realize this perhaps you'll lend me the aid I want."

"What? To arrest my own father?"

"Not exactly that. I'd like him to take my horse and ride into town and see Lawyer Boon. Boon is rather expecting him, and he'll give him good legal advice. When he returns I'll ride on to see Turner, who bought the cow. I'll mention two or three little matters to him, and I guess he'll be glad to drop the case. I—I don't seem to have the warrant with me today, and of course I can't arrest a man without a warrant."

"But you asked for my aid," said the girl.

"Why—why, I'd like you to sit right here while your father is gone and talk to me. As the sheriff of Brandy county it's my duty to arrest your father, but as Joe Bailey it's my duty to—to—"

"To what, sir?"

"To fall in love with you and come courting and marry you whenever you will do me the great honor. Now, then, is it shooting or—"

And there was no shooting.

A Feline Accuser.

A recent writer on cats tells the following story: "A physician of Lyons, France, was requested to inquire into the circumstances of a supposed murder that had been committed of a woman in that city. In consequence of that request he went to the house of the woman, where he found her slain. A large white cat was seated on the cornice of a cupboard at the far end of the apartment, where it seemed to have taken refuge. It sat motionless, its eyes fixed on the corpse, its attitude and looks expressing horror and affliction. The following morning it was found in the same station and attitude, and when the room was filled with officers of justice neither the clattering of the soldiers' arms nor the loud conversation of the company could in the least degree divert its attention. As soon, however, as the suspected persons were brought in its eyes glared with increased fury, its hair bristled, it darted into the midst of the apartment, where it stopped for a moment to gaze at them, and then precipitately retreated under the bed. The countenances of the assassins were disconcerted, and they were now for the first time during the whole course of the horrid business abandoned by their atrocious audacity."

Snakes as Articles of Diet.

Italians are partial to harmless snakes and have no objection to eating them when cooked. A fritura composed of the common wood serpent's flesh is even regarded as a dainty by the lower orders in Rome, Florence and Naples and is often served up to them in their dining restaurants. Parisians of the inferior classes are also great eaters of fried snakes, but unwittingly so, for the reptiles are palmed off on them as eels. Thus the apparently appetizing dishes known as hachette d'anguille and anguille a la tartare are often in low eating houses nothing but harmless snakes caught in the wilder parts of the vineyard wood and brought up to a special market near the Place de la Republique. It is probable, however, that even if the members of the poorer classes here who occasionally indulge in fried or stewed eels were apprised of the fraud practiced at their expense they would evince no loathing nor even lack of appetite, seeing that they are ready to devour not only horseflesh, but meat of mule, donkey and dog any day in the week.—London Telegraph.

Odd Newspaper Names.

Newspapers have peculiar names here and there. One was started in the village of Woodbine, Ia., and the owner called it the Woodbine Twyneth. There is the Oakland Acorn in Oakland. Here are some other bona fide names of past and present "organs": Shinnon's Valley News, Fargo's Herald, Prairie Owl, Valley Falls Lumber, Garden City Irrigator, Tombstone Epitaph, Lake City Prairie Dog, Dodge City Cowboy, Greenfield Cap Sheaf, South Center Bazoo, Anniston Hot Blast, Wano Rustler, Kinkaid Knuckle, Lebo Light, Sparville Blade, Chesterville Paralyzer and Garden City Bundle of Sticks.

At Close Range.

Mrs. Upperton—I had all the concert taken out of me yesterday.

Mrs. Nextdoor—Indeed! And where did they find room to put all of it?—Denver News.

STRONGER THAN DEATH OR A RANSOMED LIFE

CHAPTER VII.

The brilliancy of Trevor's cross-examination was the talk of the town for a week, and of the profession for a year. He himself felt like an impostor, but he could not clear himself of the glory of the achievement. Ardel had pledged himself to secrecy, and apart from that pledge, he knew it would be impossible to explain to his learned brethren the highly unprofessional methods by which innocence was vindicated and guilt brought to justice.

There was no man, however, to whom he insisted on telling the truth and the whole truth, without consulting his friend.

About a week after Vivian Ardel was lazing in his study over a volume of the original edition of "Pickwick" for the astounding physical vitality in Dickens' novels always had a special attraction for him. By turns the busiest or laziest of men, who did his work or his idling thoughtfully and with his whole heart, he was absorbed in the enjoyment of his book when his servant handed him a card, on which he read the name "Mr. Edgar Wickham."

He could hardly recognize the splendid young fellow that a minute later followed the soft-footed servant into the room.

Ardel had last seen that handsome face haggard with a horrible fear, then dashed by a sudden, unlooked-for escape; now it was all aglow with youth and health and happiness.

"May I ask, sir," he began courteously, but a little coldly, when the youth cut him short. He stepped across the room with impulsive eagerness, hand outstretched, cheeks flushed, and eyes shining gratefully.

"Forgive me, Dr. Ardel," he said, "Mr. Trevor has told me everything. I don't know how even to begin to thank you. When all my so-called friends forsook me, you, a stranger, drew me out of the very pit of hell. You don't know, you cannot know, from what you saved me. No one knows how horrible death is that has not stared it in the eyes for days, as I have." The healthy glow on his cheek faded at the mere remembrance of his long agony, and Ardel, for a moment, seemed to get a glance at the face he remembered in the dock, and knew him in that glance.

He clasped the young man's hand with hearty sympathy.

"I think I can understand," he said, in a low voice that shook with feeling, "I put myself in your place." "No; no one can understand it who has not been through with it himself. My whole life and soul revolved against death, to which I was driven headlong. It was the pain or the shame of it I regarded in the least; it was extinction—the being blotted clean out of existence, as though I had never been. That thought was with me night and day; sometimes in dull, aching apathy; sometimes it came sharp as a pang of physical pain, and made my blood freeze in my veins, and the cold sweat broke out all over me."

"You don't believe in a future state?" Ardel asked. The question slipped from him instinctively. "I thought I did before this. I went to church and said prayers, and all that sort of thing; and when friends and relations died spoke about meeting them again. But when it came to my own turn, these empty formalities were of no avail. I looked straight into the void gulf of death, and I could see nothing beyond. But don't let us talk of what is passed and over. You have given me back my life, and the savour of it is the keener and more exhilarating from having come so near losing it."

"But death still waits for you, only a little further off," said Ardel, with a curious persistency. "I don't think of that; I don't want to think of it and I can't think of it. If I wanted to, I feel my life fervent and glowing; I feel I shall live for ever. I won't question the folly of the thought, it is enough for me to enjoy it. But I am wearying you when I should be thanking

you. What kind thought prompted you to save me? Why did you come between me and my fate?"

"Because I am human, like yourself. Because our common enemy, the one only real enemy whom, like you, I loathe, and fear, threatened you so close."

"But how came you to believe me innocent, when the whole world believed me guilty?" "I did not believe you innocent—no; sit down; there is nothing to be angry at. Remember I know nothing of you but what the evidence told me. I neither believed nor disbelieved. Innocent or guilty, I wished to save you. A life for a life, the law says. But the poor girl was dead; your life could not bring back hers. The law has no power over life except to destroy it. A death for a death is mere blind savagery masquerading as justice."

"But you believe me innocent now?" the young man said earnestly. "All the world believes you innocent now," Ardel answered kindly, and a cloud lifted from Wickham's face.

"Well, doctor," he said, "I won't intrude upon you any longer. But I could not rest till I thanked you. Some day, who knows? I may have a chance of proving my gratitude."

He rose up as he spoke, but Ardel put his hand in friendly fashion on his shoulder.

"No, no," he said, "Now that we have met, we must not part so easily. If I had known Trevor meant to tell you, I should have stopped him. But I am glad to see you, all the same. I should like to have a chat with you about your strange experience, if it does not hurt too much. The subject has a fascination for me. Can you give him a lesson?"

"Very sorry, but I'm engaged to Trevor. I'm going down to his place for a week or so. He has been more than a friend to me through all this trouble. Mine is a very lonely life, you must know, doctor. I have not got a relative in the world. The men I thought friends deserted me when the pinch came. But Trevor has been like a father to me through it all."

"We will dine together all the same if you don't mind," said Ardel, smiling. "I think I may safely invite myself to Lavella. I owe Trevor a visit for many a day. When and how do you mean to go down?"

"I was thinking of going down on my bicycle. But, of course, if you—" "You cannot do better. It's not quite thirty miles, and a road like asphalt the whole way. I'll pilot you, if you don't mind; I generally ride down. We can send our things by train, and wire Trevor to have them taken from the station."

For both men it was a very pleasant two hours' ride to Lavella. Wickham possessed what was special attraction to Ardel—a power of enjoyment abounding and intense. It was a quality of Ardel's own nature, though by no means the highest, vividly reproduced in the younger man. For mere intellectual pleasure, the delight of research and knowledge of reason, or imagination, Wickham—unlike Ardel—had little zest. But to all enjoyments that came through the senses he was keenly alive.

"Isn't glorious?" he said, as they glided clear of the great town down a smooth decline of the long, white road, while the soft autumn air—though there was no breath of wind stirring—blew freshly in their faces. He tilted the light straw hat back from his forehead, and the breeze of his chestnut hair, while his eyes wandered delightedly over the fair scenes that went swiftly by as they rode. Here a slim church spire pierced through the trees; there a pretty villa made a vivid dot of white on the green country side. Far off the fair flowing Thames edged the landscape with silver.

Wickham sipped the pure air as a connoisseur sips wine.

"I could shout with joy," he said,

turning a radiant face to Ardel, who eyed him closely, sharing his delight. "There is a wild rapture in my very blood. The world never before seemed so lovely to me. I suppose it was because I came so near losing it."

"Have you got all taste of the bitterness of that thought out of your mind?" "Quite; the rapture of the escape repays me for everything."

"But—" "There is no 'but'; you cannot sadden me now. It is true wisdom to only greet the devil when you meet him. There is no devil but death, and I have given death the slip."

"For a time," said Ardel. "For ever," cried Wickham laughingly. "I feel that I am immortal. What more can man desire? Why let dismal thoughts spoil our lives?"

"I can escape them." "I have the blessed gift of forgetfulness. I think of nothing that doesn't please me. I bury fears and forebodings out of sight and out of mind. I never knew pain or sickness. I never as much as thought of death until the thought was forced on me. The ghastly fear was horrible. But it is gone, clean gone. I have got my life back, and will enjoy it without thought of the future."

"That thought will force itself on you as you grow older." "Never, never. I know my own nature, and I tell you now, I will help myself to all the good things that come in my way. As the years take one form of enjoyment away, I will look out for a new one to replace it."

"I would give much for your temperament," said Ardel. "I cannot part with it to oblige you. I want it for my own use," the other answered with a smile.

Then there was silence for a few moments and the bicycles flew. Presently Wickham wiped the moisture from his forehead, and his breathing quickened with the strain. "Would you mind saying a little up this hill?" he said to his companion. "I rather fancied myself on the wheel, but you put me to shame."

"It's not fair to let you think so. I can ride pretty hard at a pinch, but I am not riding hard now." "Then it's like to know what you call scorching," retorted Wickham jerkily. "Just now we were doing at least twenty miles an hour."

"I had help that you hadn't. I was scarcely pedalling at all." He slipped his feet from the pedals to the rests as he spoke, and still the machine glided swiftly and smoothly beside Wickham's up the steep incline.

"Electricity," said Ardel quietly, in reply to the other's look of blank amazement. "You see that little ebony case, like a round, black ink bottle, there in the middle of the front axle? It is a primary battery, and develops sufficient electricity to work a steam engine for a day. By this little button here in the handle I can switch it on to the gearing at the back."

"Why, this is a miracle!" "Not in the very least. It's as simple as kiss hands. When I once got hold of the main idea it was quite easy to work it out in detail. You see, electricity has neither weight nor bulk, which is an advantage when you want to pack it up tight."

"Still, it's the invention of the century!" cried Wickham, with unabated amazement, his breath coming back a little as they shot over the brow of the incline. "It's what every one has been trying for and failing to hit. You have patented it of course?" "Not yet."

"Not yet! Some other fellow may step in. The thing seems perfect. It is worth a million of money at least. You may adapt it to a flying machine."

"I have adapted it to a flying machine. But then, I don't want a million of money. I have more money than I can spend in the time I have got to spend it. If I could buy time with money, it would be quite another matter."

"Jove!" cried Wickham, in amazement. "Well, I have myself got what many people would call lots of money. But I could do with lots more. If you cannot buy time, you can buy enjoyment. There is nothing more I don't sell for money, if the price is big enough."

Ardel looked at him hard for a moment, and then startled him by an extraordinary question.

"Nothing, you say. Would you sell your youth?" Wickham, bewildered at his apparent seriousness, could find no word to answer, and the other continued:—"How many millions of money would you take for ten years of your life? The best ten years. Say from twenty years—you are about twenty now, I should say—to my age thirty?"

Then Wickham broke out laughing, tickled by the gravity of the other's face and voice as they caught him there. "No, I don't think I would care to sell a slice of my life for money. It would be like selling a bit of myself. Besides," he laughed again at the whimsical notion, "I could give no warranty. How can I tell, you tell, for time, matter, that I am going to last that other ten years? There may be some hereditary weakness or disease to cut me off in the bloom of my youth and beauty. My father died two months before, and my mother one month after. I was born. You would be buying a pig in a poke with your millions, even if I were willing to deal."

"Yes, that's true," Ardel answered, still so gravely that Wickham looked at him with comical amazement, hardly knowing whether he was in jest or earnest.

But Ardel smiled as he noticed his wonderment. "You must pardon me, doctor," he said. "My imagination plays me strange tricks sometimes. Just now I half fancied myself as young as you are, with ten years of youthful enjoyment restored to me. You are right. Such a treasure

is not to be bought or sold for mere money. You would be a fool to swap lives even with a few millions to boot between them."

At this moment they were gliding smoothly over the crest of a second gentle incline. "See there," Ardel went on, "there where the river takes a bend to the left. You can catch a glimpse of the chimneys of Lavella just showing over the trees. We are not more than two miles away now."

In a few minutes more they swept abreast through the open gate into the lawn. On the right-hand side of the house, and running almost right down to the river's edge, was a high green wall of close-clipped sycamore, touched here and there with the hectic flush of autumn. In this rampart of verdure a little rustic gate was set.

Through the opening in the rough lattice-work of the gate they had a glimpse of figures flitting lightly over the vivid green lawn beyond, and the sound of gay voices was in the calm air.

Ardel slipped from his bicycle and touched a little electric button set in the pillar of the gate—three short finger pressures in succession—and almost at once the gate was opened by Trevor himself.

"Hallo! Ardel," he cried, "this is an unexpected pleasure. You are very welcome to Lavella, Mr. Wickham. This way. My wife is on the lawn. She will give you a cup of tea after your ride. There is lots of time for a game of tennis before dinner, if you care for that kind of thing. Never mind your machines. I will send a man to see after them."

(To be continued.)

SIGNALS OF THE RAILWAY

HANDS AND ARMS DURING DAY, LANTERNS AT NIGHT.

Language That Is Used in Canada and the United States.

Railroad men have a sign language of deaf mutes. They have no trouble with this language, in communicating with one another a quarter or even a half-mile away. During the day they make their signs with the hands and arms. At night they use lighted lanterns.

The signals herewith given are used generally throughout America. These signals are simple and large—two great advantages—for, being simple, they are easily understood and remembered, and, being large—requiring big, sweeping gestures—they can be read a long way off.

The basic, the principal, signals (1) stop, (2) back, (3) go ahead.

In the day time "stop" is signaled by moving the hand up and down, the palm inward, before the body—a vertical cutting of the air with the edge of the hand, the movement extending from the chin to the waist. "Back" is signaled by a big, low, beckoning of the arm—a circular gesture made shoulder high. (It is presumed here that the signalman is behind the train, and wishes it to approach him. If he is in front of the train and wishes it to back away from him he makes the opposite or "go ahead" gesture.)

"Go ahead." To make this signal the hands are held at the breast, and thence each arm describes a large vertical semi-circle in the air. This semi-circle means "Everything is all right; go ahead for good."

"Go ahead just a little," or, as the railroaders say, "Ease off." The arms are extended straight out from the shoulders, and while they remain motionless, the hands are jigged gently up and down from the wrists.

At night the signals must, of course, be made with lighted lanterns. The lantern signals are:

"Stop." The lamp is swung diagonally across the track in a semi-circle.

"Back." The lamp is swung clean around the head in a tremendous vertical circle.

"Go ahead." The lamp is moved up and down in a straight line very quickly before the body.

"Go ahead just a little," or "Ease off." The lamp is moved up and down in a straight line before the body slowly, and the length of the line it travels is very short.

A rare signal is the one that announces that a train has parted, leaving a car or two behind. This is given by first giving up and down and then a circular movement; up and down, then a circle; up and down, then a circle.

The speed of these signals denotes their urgency. Slow and gentle, the engineer obeys them slowly and gently; fierce, emphatic, swung as lightning, the engineer obeys them just as fast as he possibly can.

Besides the hand and lantern signals, there are those of the flag, the whistles and the torpedoes. The flag signals are:

A red flag—"Danger. Stop at once."

A green flag—"Caution. Go very slowly."

A white flag—"All right now. Go right ahead."

In conjunction with the flags torpedoes are often used. The explosion of one torpedo means that the train must stop; two means that it is to reduce speed, advancing cautiously. A fuse burning on the track is a warning that the train is to halt and not go on until the fuse is quite burned out.

The whistle signals are worth knowing. He who understands them need no longer rail at the engineer and hold his ears when he becomes a shrill shriek and howl unmercifully, for now each shriek has its own meaning for him. Here, then, are the whistles:

One long blast—"We are approaching a station, a crossing or a junction."

One short blast—"Put on the brakes. We are going to stop here."

Two short blasts—"All right. Your signals are understood."

Three long blasts—"The train has parted."

Three short blasts—"Look out. The train is going to back."

ON THE FARM.

MILK FOR THE FACTORY.

The care of milk which is to be sent to a creamery or cheese factory is continually present in the minds of the buttermaker and cheesemaker. These men have a great many difficulties to contend with, and they all agree that they can make better milk, provided the milk has been properly cared for at the farm, and is received by them in a sweet and pure condition.

The proper care of milk is well understood by a good many farmers, but once in a while some are found who do not know what they ought to do, while still others are not willing to do so well as they know they ought to do.

It is hardly necessary to say that the cows should be thoroughly cleaned and their udders brushed, before milking. They ought to be rounded up in a clean place. The surmises not only dust and dirt in the milk, but for the presence of disagreeable odors. After the cow's udder and flanks have been thoroughly brushed and cleaned from loose hair and dust, she should be milked as quickly as possible and milked quietly.

Always talking or shouting during milking is apt to have a bad effect on the cow, and may cause her to hold up some of her milk.

Always milk with dry hands. After milking, strain the milk through a clean cloth strainer and run it over an aerator. A convenient farm aerator is made in the shape of a cylinder closed at one end, in which a great many holes have been punched. This is raised a few feet above the can and held in position by legs attached to the top of the can. The strainer cloth is pinned to the top of the cylinder, and when the milk is filled his pail, he pours the milk on the strainer cloth, it passes down through the small holes in the bottom of the aerator.

INTO THE CAN BELOW.

In this way the milk is divided into a great many fine streams on its way to the can. This helps to cool the milk quickly and also mixes air with it.

There has been some dispute lately about the beneficial effect of mixing air with milk, but for all that the aeration helps to cool the milk quickly, and this is very important for keeping the milk in good condition.

The cans of milk should be set in cold water and cooled to a temperature of 50 deg., as quickly as possible. Do not leave the covers closed tightly on the cans, but place them on top of the cans, so that the air will circulate, but the milk will at the same time be protected from flying dust. If the milk is kept at a temperature near 50 deg. from the time it is taken from the patron until it reaches the creamery, the buttermaker will not often have cause to object to the milk because of the improper care it has received.

The milk obtained at each milking should be kept separate from that of a previous milking. Never pour warm milk into cold milk, but if the morning's and night's milk must be mixed in order to take them to the factory in the cans available, both should be thoroughly cooled before mixing.

A great many instructions in addition to these may be given in regard to the health of the cows, the feed they are given, and the care of the stables—such as white-washing it once or twice a year. These instructions are all beneficial, and it will be a paying investment for any dairyman to provide the necessary conveniences for keeping his barnyard and stable well drained and clean; also to provide a good place to keep the milk in cold water and to give the matter of feed for his cows careful attention. Musty and dusty feeds or rotten ensilage are especially objectionable for milch cows.

LUMPY JAV.

This disease more often affects cattle than any other animal. It is due to fungus sometimes called the ring fungus or actinomycosis. The fungus occurs upon grass and other vegetation and it is only when it becomes introduced into the tissues that it causes trouble. The disease comes from eating and outside sources and is not contagious in the usual sense of the word. Several animals may become affected while on the same pasture but this is due to all being exposed alike. Some years the number of cases is greater than others, owing to the greater development of this fungus. The disease affects the jaw more often than other parts due to the fact that the tissues are sometimes broken in the act of chewing and thus permitting infection. Any part of the body may be attacked.

This disease is comparatively easy to treat. A drachm of iodine of pot-

ash is given twice a day, for two weeks to twenty days. For cattle weighing twelve hundred pounds or more the dose is somewhat increased and lessened for calves. If pus be present in the lump it should be let out by incision. In a few refractory cases a second period of treatment may be required after resting ten days. About eighty per cent of recoveries may be expected. Affected animals should be kept away from the healthy and off the pasture field. In the case of milch cows the milk should not be used. The state does not pay for such animals when it is found necessary to destroy them.

VALUABLE RULES.

A popular English dairy writer in a "Book on Economics in Dairying," gives some valuable rules of standard value:

During the last ten or twelve years he has publicly tested the results of producing powers of over 1,500 cows of various breeds and ages; many possible causes of waste have come under his notice, and he is able to speak with great authority on the subject of economies in dairying.


In his latest work he draws attention to the commoner sources of loss in dairy farming, and shows how these may be avoided. There are certain fundamental facts of great importance which are not sufficiently considered, and which may be summarized as follows:

1. Milk is not a standard article of unvarying composition.
2. Different qualities of milk are suitable for different purposes, and there is loss if any is used for a purpose for which it is unsuited.
3. Therefore, every dairy farmer must decide definitely what particular kind of milk it will pay him best to produce.
4. The composition of milk depends on the breed, on the feeding of the cow which produces it.
5. Different types of milk-cattle are suitable for different purposes, and, as in the case of milk (for anything else), there is loss if they are unsuited.
6. Whatever a cow's natural capabilities are, they may be reduced by improper feeding.

An exciting scene was witnessed near the western heights of Dover cliffs on Tuesday. Thomas Howard, aged fourteen, was picking some flowers on the edge of the cliff when he slipped and fell on to a ledge a little way down. In trying to climb back he slipped further and further, until he reached about fifty feet from the top, when he cried for assistance, as he was on a precipitous part of the cliff. A number of people shouted to the boy not to move, and then a man named George Jones volunteered to be lowered by means of a rope. He reached the boy, and both were hauled safely to the top.

Her Majesty Queen Alexandra sent a wreath to the funeral of Mrs. Constance Knollys, wife of the Rev. Archibald Knollys, and daughter of General Sir William Knollys, who took place at the Hythe Churchyard last week. The inscription on the card was in the Queen's own handwriting, and was as follows:—"In sorrowful remembrance of dear little Constance, the bravest and best of women. One flower less on earth and one more angel in heaven. From Alexandra."

Maud—"How is Mr. Blushman getting along? Has he proposed yet?" Edith—"No, but he is improving. The first night he called he held the album in his hands all the evening; the second night he had my pug dog in his arms; and last night he held Willie on his lap for an hour. I have hopes."



DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c. CATARRH CURE...

Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. It cleans the inflamed mucous passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh of the Bladder, Uterus, etc.

Free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

"I am reduced from affluence to beggary," he faltered. In as few words as possible she broke their engagement. "I wish to show," she observed laughingly, "that women, contrary to general report, do not necessarily care for things just because they are reduced."

Mrs. Henpeck (hearing a rumour)—"You Chasles! I'd like to know what you are up to now?" Mr. Henpeck (feebly)—"I suppose, my dear, I can fall down the cellar stairs if I want to."

Stranger—"Is the man of the house in?" Servant—"Yes, but the woman of the house won't let him come out."

Fervent Employer—"Thomas, I wish you wouldn't whistle at your work." Office Boy—"I ain't working, sir; I'm only just whistling."



Many Helpless With Paralysis

Who Could Now be Well Had They but Known of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

We do not claim that every one who is paralyzed can be cured by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, for many are beyond the reach of any medical treatment, and must finish their days in helplessness and suffering.

It is rather to those who are only partially paralyzed and to those who are slowly but surely developing the symptoms which indicate the approach of such ailments that we would suggest the advisability of using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, the great food cure for diseases of the nerves.

When you find yourself lying awake nights, suffer from indigestion and headache, feel drowsy after meals and losing energy, ambition and courage, it is time to pay attention to the nerves. You may find yourself irritable at times, worried over little things, unable to concentrate the mind, forgetful and absent-minded, disheartened and discouraged. Better give some attention to the nerves.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food cures and prevents paralysis and locomotor ataxia. It does not cause by indu-

ing unconsciousness and unnatural sleep. It does not deplete the nerves as do opiates and narcotics. But, on the other hand, by assisting nature and supplying the elements from which are formed new blood and nerve force, effect a thorough and lasting cure and is bound to benefit all who use it.

Seldom, if ever, has any medicine secured such hearty endorsement of physicians and people alike. The cures which it has brought about have often been most extraordinary, and anyone who regularly and persistently uses this great food cure is sure to find it of incalculable value as a nerve restorative and blood builder.

By noting your increase in weight while using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food you can prove that new firm flesh and muscular tissue is being added to the body. 50 cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, Edmondson, Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

BLACK AND WHITE EQUAL

NEGROES ARE WELCOMED IN BRITISH ISLES.

London Receives Them on Terms of Perfect Social Equality.

Dissatisfied American colored folk should go to England, where the open hand of equality is held out to the negro. Of course, every negro is not considered the equal of the white Englishman. But the black man of more or less gentlemanly bearing who dresses well and has a modicum of education has far better opportunities for social progress than would be accorded him even in the northern states.

There is nothing mysterious about England's position toward the colored man. The nation of dark-skinned races which help to swell the population of the empire have accustomed the inhabitants of the British Islands to look on the black as "fellow subjects."

Black soldiers fight side by side with white comrades in the time of war. It has been found that trenches are as easily filled by white as by black "Tommys."

FELLOW SUBJECTS.

Though the East Indian, with his dark skin, is distinctly different from the Numidian type of black man, yet the people in the "right little, tight little island" do not take this fact into consideration.

In London the equality of the white and black people is most pronounced. Negroes may dine without comment at any of the restaurants in the metropolis. Indeed, it is not at all uncommon to see a negro as black as the proverbial ace of spades leading to the dining table of a fashionable restaurant a white woman apparently of the highest culture—at least, so far as dress and bearing are concerned.

At almost any social function one may meet colored men from West Africa and the United States. They are always well dressed and their deportment is beyond reproach.

It is not so long since there was given at the Holborn restaurant, one of London's most select establishments, a great banquet to natives of West Africa. Sir Alfred L. Jones was the honored guest of the evening.

Sir Alfred took the greatest interest in the Holborn dinner, and did not mind in the least being wedged in between two negroes from the west coast of Africa. There were hundreds of other well known Englishmen at this dinner, and every one of them sat beside a negro guest.

Could such a banquet have taken place anywhere within the limits of the United States?

How many persons of recognized social standing would have accepted invitations to any dinner which upwards of 150 negroes were to be present? Excuses to invitations to such a dinner would have been wonderfully ingenious, and it is doubtful if any would have accepted.

During the last few months Mr. W. T. Stead, editor of the Review of Reviews, has been giving at homes to his various friends at his offices Friday afternoons.

COLORED MAN'S ADDRESS.

Not long since a number of negroes were invited to an afternoon at home. Among others was D. E. Tobias, a colored man from South Carolina. Tobias was called upon for an address, and he chose for his subject: "The Superiority of the Blacks Over the Whites."

In Mr. Stead's audience were possibly 150 persons, mostly ladies. Mr. Stead himself laid everything in his power to make plain to all that he regarded Tobias and his friends as quite on the same social level as the white people who had come to the afternoon.

Tobias and his friends openly challenged the superiority of the white race over the black, and said a great many pointed things which sounded strangely to some of the audience.

But the position of the negro in England is on a far more solid foundation than merely receiving invitations to afternoon teas.

He has the entire of all schools of learning, the museums, the libraries, and indeed, everywhere. One of the most select academies of law in the world is the Temple Law school. Yet, studying at this famous law school are many negroes. Some are from the Barbadoes, others from West Africa, and elsewhere.

Internationally, even blacks and whites in England are not looked upon with any other sentiment than that of vague curiosity by those who do not exactly approve such proceedings.

Indeed, many of the servant class in England seem to think that "nice black men" make the best kind of husbands. It is quite usual for colored butlers in English families to marry white cooks or chambermaids.

At the British museum reading tickets, and the colored people receive every attention from the white attendants who have charge of the books. Every privilege is accorded them, and there is absolutely no distinction as to should be, of course, as it should be, in a place like the reading room, which is patronized by students from all over the world.

In the saloons of London colored men are served with drink by the pretty barmaids, with the same civility or a little more, perhaps, than is shown to the white customer.

COLORED STENOGRAPHER.

There recently appeared in the Daily Telegraph an advertisement for a stenographer, "colored preferred." So it seems, even in the higher lines of work the negro is making his way in England.

As yet there are no colored doctors or lawyers practicing in London, though several have taken degrees. Most of those who take London university or other degrees in England return to their native coun-

tries and hold minor posts under the government; or else, being from families of independent means, do not engage in serious work. Within the last few years, however, it is predicted that London will see many more negroes than it has ever before known.

The terms of absolute equality with which the negro in England is regarded have made that country a pleasant place for him to live. The negro is more particularly to be found in the southern section of England proper. In Ireland the negro is still looked upon with more or less suspicion.

When knights and barons dine with negroes publicly, when English women receive them on terms of equality, when many respectable white women look upon negro men as acceptable husbands—it looks as if England were the proper place to inaugurate the negro millennium.

THE WEATHER CONDITIONS

WHY WE HAD SO MUCH RAIN THIS SUMMER.

Theories Evolved From Settled Facts and Scientific Observations.

Many diverse opinions have been advanced regarding this year's disturbed conditions of our weather—the unusual amount of rainfalls, floods, hot and cold waves, cloud-bursts, storms and cyclones, writes Dr. Wm. Zeiss.

Some meteorologists claim that last year's volcanic eruptions in the West Indies and in other parts of the earth have produced these conditions. There is little doubt that the eruptions have assisted to a certain extent in causing this atmospheric phenomenon, but I believe that there are other more important causes. We receive our atmospheric moisture from the Southern Pacific ocean. This moisture is picked up in the tropics and carried in the second or upper current of the atmosphere until it reaches the thirtieth degree of latitude. This upper current then becomes a surface wind and relieves itself of its moisture between the thirtieth and sixtieth degrees of latitude, when it again becomes an upper current. The amount of moisture absorbed depends upon the heat at the time existing in the tropics. If conditions are favorable it will pick up all the moisture it can possibly carry.

Under such conditions we will have a great amount of rain and hence a wet summer. But if the tropical condition of the atmosphere is such that little moisture is absorbed, then we will have a dry season.

It is a well-known fact that the so-called trade winds bring us this moisture. It is also known that these winds may absorb more moisture at certain longitudes than at others. Therefore we may have large amounts of rainfall in the west at a time when there is little or none in the east, or just the reverse.

A marine officer takes a southern course expecting the trade winds to prevail, only to find that none are blowing, while at a more eastern or western point of the same latitude they exist. Hence these winds may have picked up moisture at certain degrees of longitudes to be given off in higher latitudes; while in longitudes where the trade wind was not apparent it could not or did not absorb moisture, and consequently there could be no rain at those corresponding higher latitudes. This was the case during last spring. While the west had an overabundance of rain the east had none.

It is possible that the explosions of Mount Pelee disturbed our storm law system to some extent for the time being, and that it threw the upper and lower currents into more or less confusion. But the explosions occurred long ago that the atmospheric equilibrium ought to be re-established by this time. We must, therefore, look for other disturbances producing causes, and I believe the cutting down of our forest trees has a great deal to do with it.

It is an established fact that the leaves of trees absorb large amounts of moisture from the earth's surface, and through the shade of the trees large amounts of moisture are retained in the earth. This moisture, not being protected by shade, is exposed to the full power of the sunbeams, is quickly converted into vapor, and is carried off by the wind.

CARRIED UP TO THE CLOUDS. Now, as above stated, if the upper current is already laden to its utmost capacity with moisture, and if it receives beside this the earth's moisture, a surplus is created which cannot be held to be given off by degrees, and through it we have a cloud-burst—that is, if surrounding circumstances are favorable. These are brought on by the enormous amount of coal we burn. No coal was used a hundred years ago, hence we had fewer tornadoes and so-called cyclones.

The earth's atmosphere contains a certain amount of carbonic acid gas sufficient for the nutrition of vegetation. We cut down our woods and build up cities, thus diminishing the absorption of carbonic acid gas. At the same time, according to statistics, we take out of the earth and burn every day from 30,000,000 to 35,000,000 tons of coal. This coal gives off billions of cubic feet of carbonic acid gas, which certainly must create a surplus. But according to the laws of nature a surplus must not exist—it must be used up and is absorbed by our vegetation; therefore the larger the amount of carbonic acid gas produced the quicker the growth of vegetation is hastened and the life shortened. Decomposition follows more rapidly than it ought to, causing a surplus of ammonia. The larger the amount of ammonia existing from the earth the greater the disturbance of the atmosphere. Hence we have more storms, tornadoes and cyclones.

GROWTH OF THE CABLE

GREAT BRITAIN STILL RULES THE SUBMARINE.

Facts Concerning Growth and Operation of Lord Kelvin's Invention.

While the commercial practicability of the Marconi "wireless" system remains to be demonstrated, the Atlantic cable service is conducted in a manner that must astonish even Lord Kelvin, who invented the mirror instrument by which the first cablegram was flashed across the Atlantic, says Roland Belfort in a London exchange.

To-day, thanks to the stimulative influence of keen competition, this 27-word message, which occupied twenty minutes in transmission, could be transmitted in half a minute! The original tariff was £1 per word; to-day it is 1s. Then there was only one company and one cable. Now there are six companies and fourteen cables. Another German cable is now being laid. Each cable carrying capacity being increased 90 p. c. by Dr. Muihndorf's famous duplex system, this will virtually equal quite twenty-eight cables. The capital of the Atlantic companies aggregate £22,000,000; the year's gross receipts probably £1,400,000. The working expenses of a well managed company should not exceed 48 per cent. of the gross receipts. There are two British companies, two American, one German, and one French.

WIRELESS LEAD.

At a time when British enterprise is said to be languishing, it is gratifying to record that the "Anglo," the pioneer Atlantic company, still maintains its traditional superiority. The organization and management of the other companies leave nothing to be desired. For speed and accuracy they may perhaps claim equality with the "Anglo." But this claim never having been really substantiated, the latter company may be said to retain its premier position. The American cables were made and laid by British experts. Although the latter are not the Americans have never mastered the scientific, mechanical, and operative secrets of cable telegraphy. On the other hand, the German and French cables are worked to a certain extent by native operators. For "rush" work, however, and cabling is necessarily a question of "rush"—the British operator reign supreme.

In Atlantic cabling the British are likely to remain in the forefront. They are constantly searching for time-saving and labor-saving apparatus. The increased facilities offered to the public are the result of sound administration and a determination to "go one better." They have never hesitated to adopt the latest improvements; the finest electrical apparatus, the managers, electricians, and operators are highly trained and liberally remunerated for zealous service.

THE DAY'S WORK.

Cable offices never close, and the recorders of the various companies have reeled out hundreds of thousands of miles of slip since the first of August 8 a. m. the night operators about 8 a. m. the night operators are relieved by the day brigade—smart, fresh, alert, prepared to deal with the day's traffic. This commences with a few straggling messages from America, Europe, or the Far East, gradually developing into a steady "rush" between 2 and 7 p. m. London time.

When the hammer of the president of the New York Stock Exchange falls there is a relaxation of the tension. About four o'clock the day clerks yield their places to the evening brigade. These have their share of work to negotiate. They handle the cables of the British and the various Governments and foreign embassies, code cablegrams from the principal firms of London, Paris, Berlin, Amsterdam, etc. Press messages roll in from the Continent and London. These usually keep the cableists busy until nine or ten o'clock, when there is often a lull until about midnight, when the night brigade takes duty.

When Europe sleeps the Atlantic cables vibrate with energy. A great deal of traffic comes eastward, principally long commercial cablegrams, destined to reach European cities early in the day. The latest press messages are transmitted to New York from London in time for the morning papers. Finally, the welcome signal "N. N." is flashed along the line, and the tired cableists take a well-earned rest. The day is ended; and early in the morning, in a period of weary waiting, the cableists, until they extend an effusive welcome to their morning colleagues, who, taking charge of the cables, continue the day's work in the manner already described.

UNIQUE GATHERING.

A unique gathering was held in New Cumnock, Ayrshire, Scotland, the other week, the host being a gentleman of eighty-six years of age, who had just built himself a villa. Guests were restricted to the male sex, and the gathering was a unique one. One under seventy-five years, and no more than thirty, were admitted. The gathering numbered thirteen, and the aggregate age of those assembled was 1,051 years. Five of the old gentlemen had lived under five Britons, and the youngest of the company had played marbles in the days when George the Fourth was King.

Mistress "Now, Jane, there is no use of further argument as to how ideas on the subject are so different that it is evident one or the other of us is crazy." Jane—"True for you, ma'am; an' it's not the likes of me as would be after sayin' the likes of that. I haven't got, an' I never gave him any encouragement."

A KEEN YOUTH.

Stratagem of the Clerk Who Didn't Stay "Fired."

A Duluth druggist is wondering how, in the years gone by, he ever got along without a young clerk who is in his employ. Willie—that's the clerk—is a rather independently disposed young person; and the other evening the proprietor, as he paid him his week's salary, said:

"Willie, I'm very like you, but some ways I really like you, but well, the fact is I've come to the conclusion that I can actually carry on the business without you. So, starting from to-night, you may consider this partnership dissolved. Good night, Willie."

But Willie was no "easy" one. He went home, and sat up all night scheming to get even. Along in the "wee sma' hours" he struck a scheme.

Next morning, shortly after Mr. Apothecary opened his shop, the "phone rang. He answered it and heard a sweet feminine voice say:

"This you, Will?"

"No; Willie is not here. Something I can do for you?"

"No; I wanted him to put me up some of the face lot on I always get from him—no, you can't put it up for me, either—one no knows what's in it but Will. It's the swell stuff ever, too! Can you tell me where he is? No? Well, goodbye."

He had hardly put the receiver up when the bell rang again. He went to it, and said hello again.

"Hello, Will! Say, old fellow, I want two gallons more of that liniment, and in a hurry, too—you know it. Why, you big chump, it's Doc Blank, the veterinary. Why—What! Will isn't there any more! Where is he—do you know? No, you couldn't make it up—nobody knows anything about it but Will. Goodbye."

And that's the way it went all morning, without intermission; and along about noon the druggist went to the mirror to see if his hair were not turning white. He tried to compute about how much he had lost on the deal; and his cupidry overcame him to such an extent that he grabbed his hat and rushed up to relieve the cashier of his troubles. But Willie was foxey, and professed an utter indifference as to whether he ever went back or not—he would get a job with a rival store. And then there Willie was offered a raise—ten dollars per week!—which he very reluctantly, apparently, accepted.

TO SUPERSEDE WIRELESS.

Experiments Made With Telepathy in London.

Some astonishing experiments in thought transference were made at the offices of the Review of Reviews in London. Before a committee consisting of six members, among whom were Dr. Wallace and Mr. W. T. Stead, telepathic messages were sent from London to Nottingham, a distance of 110 miles.

Numbers, names and times were given to Mr. Richardson (M.P., U.S.A.), in London, and he promptly, with the aid of numerous nervous twitches, transferred them to a subject in Nottingham. Every door of the room was guarded so that no confederate could hear what was said and telephone the result to Nottingham; and every member of the committee was previously unknown to Mr. Richardson.

It had been arranged that a Mr. Franks was to expect the telepathic messages in Nottingham between the hours of six and eight p. m. Upon their receipt he promptly sent a telegram to the committee giving the message and the time of its receipt. By these means there could be no possibility of collusion between the two men a hundred odd miles apart.

A few minutes before six Mr. Richardson sat in a particularly harmless-looking chair, chatting easily with the members of the committee. As the clock struck six a remarkable change came over Mr. Richardson. He sprang from his chair, and took a shrinking pace backwards, with right arm uplifted, as though to ward off a blow. His head and left side became rigid, after the manner of a paralytic. But in contrast his voice came evenly and smoothly as he said that Mr. Franks had "rung him up."

At 6.34 Mr. Richardson stated that his message had gone to Nottingham, and at 6.38 he announced that Mr. Franks had forwarded a telegram to the committee giving the result. In due course the following message was received by the committee: "Nottingham, 6.48 p. m. Number 79 received twenty minutes to seven."

Throughout the whole course of an exhaustive series of experiments the only serious mistake made by Mr. Richardson and his subject was when, at ten minutes to seven, the former stated that he had sent the word "Waks." In reply to this, Mr. Franks wired: "Name England, received ten minutes to seven." Consequently, although the thought transference was simultaneously the word was wrongly interpreted.

He—"You appear to be angry with my friend from the west; but you must mind what he says. If it's a far cry from Puxta to that spot in the Highlands where it's 'aye a wee bit showie.' Strangely enough, the place is inhabited, but the forest is that sea-fog is so frequent and the trees are able to grow cotton in the dry beds of the river."

Life, however, short, is made still shorter by waste of time.

The virtue lies in the struggle, not the prize.

He who believes in nobody knows that he himself is not to be trusted.

"All I demand for my client," shouted the counsel, in the voice of a man who was paid for it, "is justice!"

"I'm very sorry I can't accommodate you," replied the judge, "but I have a new suit to make, and I must have more than fourteen years' life."

IN MERRY OLD ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

Major-General Baden-Powell received on Saturday, July 25, the freedom of Newcastle, and the gift of a silver tea and coffee service in recognition of his services to the Empire in the South African War.

Two ladies and a child were caught by the tide at Ramsgate one morning recently. Their precarious condition was observed, and a boat was launched to their assistance. When they were rescued the ladies were in water five feet deep.

Sir John Highy, solicitor-general and attorney-general, successively, in the last Liberal administration, and afterwards one of the Lord Justices of Appeal, has died at his residence on the Chelsea Embankment. He retired from the Bench nearly two years ago.

Experiments at Woburn have proved beyond a doubt that the cheetah, the lovely spotted jungle stag of Central and Southern India, the prey of the tiger and the companion of English parks, is eminently suited for compact than that of the fallow, the horns finer, the spotted coat of clearer, brighter hue.

Taunton claims the oldest Sunday-school scholar in England, while South Perthshire, near Yeovil, has probably the oldest active church worker. Mrs. Billett, of North street, is in her ninety-sixth year, and is a regular attendant at the Wesleyan Chapel. Her memory is as good as ever, and she regularly recites at church gatherings.

A horse belonging to a London gentleman named Westcott, sat down to a jeweller's window in Preston road. It did almost as much damage as the proverbial bull in the china shop. Judge Martineau on Friday ordered the horse-owner to pay the jeweller £12 10s., thinking the groom had not managed very skillfully.

The Colonial Secretary gave a brilliant garden party on Saturday to a large number of his Birmingham and other friends in the beautiful grounds of his demesne at High Wycombe. Mr. Chamberlain's world-famous orchid-house, in which many of the curious exotics are just now at their floral best, came in for general admiration.

A banquet was held at the Hotel Cecil, London, on Tuesday, under the auspices of the Atlantic Union, an institution established for the purpose of entertaining American and colonial literary persons visiting London, and founded by the late Sir Walter Besant. Sir A. Conan Doyle presided over a distinguished gathering of ladies and gentlemen among whom were Lord Kinnaird, Lady Besant, and several American and Canadian visitors.

A shocking motor car accident occurred a few days ago at Sunning, Edgely, Warwickshire. A party of motorists, consisting of a lady, Mrs. Charles Bishop Algar, of Brunswick House, Diss, Norfolk; Mr. Clare Hewell Algar, his son, and Mr. Bruce, of Brixton, were descending a hill when, through the breaking of one of the wheels, the occupants of the vehicle were thrown out. The accident occurred at a sharp turning in the road. Mr. Charles Bishop Algar and his son were killed. The lady is suffering from shock. Mr. Bruce escaped unhurt.

A remarkable case of bees stinging poultry to death has been reported to the Kent Technical Education Authority. Mr. Charles Waghorn, of Paddock Wood, has a small orchard, in the middle of which are many hives. One day he noticed bees worrying six cockerels in a pen. He liberated the birds, but the bees followed, and subsequently attacked nearly all the poultry. Two cockerels were stung to death, and several others suffered so badly from stings that they had to be killed. Many of the birds were blinded by the bees, and their heads were speckled and swollen.

GANGES WATER.

There is a scientific basis for the universal faith—usually called superstition—among Hindus in the cleanliness of the Ganges as well as in its peculiar sanctity. Careful experiments have shown that the river possesses extraordinary and inexplicable antiseptic properties. A Government analyst, from one of the main sewer of Benares which contain millions of cholera germs. When emptied into a receptacle of Ganges water, in six hours they were all dead. He took undeniably pure water and threw a few of these cholera germs in. They propagated and swarmed. These tests were tried repeatedly.

THE DRIEST PLACE ON EARTH.

Upper Egypt is pretty dry, but Puxta, in Peru, according to Prof. Fairchild, is drier still, for there the average interval between two showers is six years. It is evidently a far cry from Puxta to that spot in the Highlands where it's "aye a wee bit showie." Strangely enough, the place is inhabited, but the forest is that sea-fog is so frequent and the trees are able to grow cotton in the dry beds of the river.

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LORD STRATHCONA'S SEAT

A DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC KNEWORTH.

The English Country Residence of His Lordship—An Old Place.

Mr. Roderick Campbell, F.R.S.E., of Bushy Heath, Herts, describes as Kneworth, Lord Strathcona's home, as follows:

At the time of the conquest this Manor was possessed by Humbert of the fee Endo Dapifer, tenant in capite thereof under the Crown. Robert King Edward I. obtained a charter for a weekly market at this Manor of Kneworth.

In the time of Edward IV. the Earls of Devonshire and Pembroke were each in residence and owners of Kneworth. Then in 1488, by the marriage of Sir Thomas Bourchier, Countess Dowager of Devonshire, who sold it shortly afterwards to Sir Robert Lytton; then followed successive generations of this family—i.e., Sir Howard, Lord William and William Robinson, Lord E. Bulwer, the famous novelist, down to the present Lord Lytton, the present Lord of Kneworth, consisting as Sir Henry Chaney says, "of a large pile of brick with a fair quadrangle in the middle of it." This building was partly pulled down in the year 1811, and a handsome mansion erected in the Gothic style by the Lyttons, nearly upon the site of the building removed, which was finished in the year 1816.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, consists of a chancel, having a chapel on the north side, a nave, and a square embattled tower at the west end. In the spandrels of the arch of the doorway, on the south side of the nave, are the arms of Hotot, carved in stone. Over the communion table is a painting of

"THE LAST SUPPER"

upon panel; also brass monument of Simon Dache in the chancel of the church. And lastly, a benefaction thus: "William Johnson, by his will, dated 26 August, 1811, bequeath to the rectors and the churchwardens of the parish of the time being £100, £3 per cent. consolidated annuities, upon trust, to receive the interest and dividends thereof; and pay and distribute the same, on the 30th January in every year, unto and amongst eight poor housekeepers, inhabitants of Kneworth, giving preference to those who constantly attend Divine service."

There is a monument consisting of a sarcophagus of black-veined marble, in front of which are three iron figures playing with an hour-glass; a skull, and a serpent with its tail in its mouth, the emblem of morality and eternity; beneath, the figures of a gentleman and his lady kneeling on cushions in the attitude of prayer, above which is a family group; below is a semi-circular pediment, surmounted by a shield, on which are three arms, quarters—1st and 4th, Argent; 2nd and 3rd, Gules; a fret Or; over all a fess Azure, Robinson 2nd, Lytton 3rd, Strod 4th. On an inescutcheon, Gules, an anchor Or, on a chief of the last three plates, Heysham, crest on a wreath, a bird a rising Sabie, beaked and legs raised. Underneath the sarcophagus Latin inscriptions too many to quote.

I feel sure that it will interest Canadians and Scotch alike to learn that this ancient and historical place is the English country residence of the Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G. C. M. G., High Commissioner of Canada in London, and Governor-in-Chief of the Hudson's Bay Company, in which service he once occupied the humble position of

JUNIOR CLERK

at Fort Rigolette, in the wild, barren, cold and inhospitable regions of Labrador.

Nor is his Scottish estate and residence in the Western Highlands of Scotland any less interesting and historic. The "Dunbarton" of Glencoe was descended from Tain Fraoch, brother of John, Lord of the Isles, who flourished in 1346, and who acquired Glencoe in right of his wife, a daughter of the brave and renowned Dugal MacEarning.

As I strolled among the beds of beautiful flowers at Kneworth, as the sun was far down in the Western sky, I stood still, looking in that direction, and the thought came back vividly to memory of over 33 years ago, when standing behind a group of rebel leaders, quartered at a meeting-house at Fort Garry, when Riel addressed his colleagues thus, in a language of mixed Cree and Saulteaux:—"Mee-na-gaa, a nee, naa, Smith, kan-see-a-gaw-goo-ko-ko-kan-see. No-gom-nee ba tipple gaw-baska-aw-see!" "Exceedingly this man Smith knows everything. In the darkness of the night let him be shot or smashed." Riel was not aware he was understood by any of us.

WORKMEN'S LONG SERVICE.

The Lord Mayor of Liverpool (Mr. Rutherford) some time ago invited employees with over twenty years' continuous service to send their names to the Town Hall. Nearly 10,000 responded, and seventy-five of these, with over fifty years' records, were rewarded with appropriate gifts and certificates. They represented many different trades. Two had sixty-six years' service, fourteen between fifty-five and sixty-two years, and fifty-nine between fifty and fifty-five years' service.

When some cavalymen were going through a riding drill, one of the men's horses bolted with him, and was making his way towards the stables when an officer met him. "Where are you going?" inquired the officer. "I don't know, sir, as I followed the cavalymen, as he flew past. Ask the horse!"

SCHOOL OPENING.

EVERYTHING IN

High and Public School Books,

School Supplies,

Blank Books and Novelties. New Text Books.

Very low prices on any style of SCHOOL MAPS, newest prints. My price is as low or lower than similar goods can be procured any place. Sent anywhere prepaid.

CHAS. E. PARKER,

PARKER'S DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

SPORTING SEASON.

Now is the time to look around and make ready for the sporting time, and while doing so give us a call and see our latest GUNS and RIFLES and get our finest prices. We have also a full line of Sundries, such as Shot, Powder, Loaded Shells and Reloading Tools, etc.

International Stock and Poultry Food—the best thing out for Cattle and Poultry. We have it in packages and pails. We also have Heave Cure, Honey Tar Foot Remedy, Gall Cure and Colic Cure for animals. Buy a package and be convinced.

H. & J. WARREN,

HARDWARE, STOVES & TINWARE, MILL STREET.

The Loan & Savings Co.

LIMITED.

CAPITAL, \$250,000

WITH POWERS TO ISSUE \$1,000,000 BONDS.

You may borrow

any amount with which to buy a home, a farm or pay off a mortgage

on your personal note with absolutely no interest to pay.

Taking 20 years or less to pay it back in small monthly payments without interest.

Why pay RENT or be troubled with MORTGAGES when THE LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY will furnish you with the money to buy your home or pay off your mortgage in any locality and charge you NO INTEREST.

No matter where you live lose no time but consult at once

THE LOAN & SAVINGS CO., LTD.
Head Office, 20 St. Alexis St.,
MONTREAL, CANADA.

Strictest investigation courted.

E. W. BROOKS,
Glen Ross, Ont.
Agent for County of Hastings.

BACKACHE

And all Kidney Trouble instantly relieved and cured by O. R. Kidney Cure.

Belleville, April 15th, 1902.

The O. R. Medicine Co., Toronto.

Gentlemen,—Having given your O. R. Kidney Cure a thorough test for a serious kidney disorder from which I suffered for several years, I take much pleasure in bearing testimony to the intrinsic qualities of this medicine, as being the most reliable preparation in the market, and I cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers from kidney or bladder troubles.

W. H. CAMPBELL,
Chief Fire Dept.

O. R. KIDNEY CURE is put up in liquid form, contains no poisons, is quickly assimilated and will cure all kidney and urinary troubles.

O. R. Kidney Cure, 50c. per bottle.
O. R. Liver Pills, 25c.
O. R. Dyspepsia Tablets, 25c. per box.

AT DRUGGIST OR WRITE

The O. R. MEDICINE CO., Limited,
TORONTO, ONT.

VOTERS' LIST, 1903.

Township of Rawdon.

Notice is hereby given, that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in Sections 8 and 9 of the Ontario Voters' Lists Act, the copies required by said Sections to be so transmitted or delivered of the list, made pursuant to said Act, of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the said Municipality to be entitled to vote in the said Municipality at Elections for Members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections; and that the said list was first posted up in my office, Spring Brook, on the 24th day of August, 1903, and remains there for inspection.

Election is called upon to examine the said list, and if any objection to any other persons are found therein to take immediate proceedings to have the said errors corrected according to law.

Dated at Spring Brook, this 24th day of August, 1903.

THOS. C. MCCONNELL,
Township Clerk.

Clubbing List

The News-Argus will club with the following papers at the rates mentioned:

The Weekly Globe, \$1.75
The Weekly Mail & Empire, 1.75
The Weekly Sun, 1.80
The Toronto Star (Daily), 2.25
The Toronto Globe (Daily), 4.50

Specially low clubbing rates with the Montreal Daily or Weekly Witness.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local column will be charged as follows: To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and under, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines and under, 75 cents. Matter set in larger than the ordinary type, 10c. per line. To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.
Trains call at Stirling station as follows:—
GOING WEST. GOING EAST.
Mail & Ex. 6.27 a. m. Accom. 10.35 a. m.
Accom. 6.43 p. m. Mail & Ex. 3.43 p. m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 3, 1903.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Next Monday, Sept. 7th, is Labor Day, and by statute a public holiday.

There was a very slim attendance at the churches on Sunday last on account of the rain.

Special values in Grey Soft Hats at Ward's.

A fire at Rosmore on Friday night last destroyed three houses and a grocery store.

A number from town and vicinity are attending the Dominion Exhibition, and no doubt a greater number will go next week.

The High School opened on Tuesday with a large attendance and promises to far exceed last year. The reputation which this school has made for itself the past year accounts for the increased attendance.

See our Rainproof and Waterproof Coats at Ward's.

Rev. John de Pencier Wright, M.A., was united in marriage to Miss Lucy Lockridge, yesterday at 7 a. m., in Christ Church, Tamworth, by the Rector, Rev. J. W. Jones. Miss Lockridge is a sister of Dr. Lockridge, Napae, and also of Mrs. F. H. Stinson, of this town.

The Public School opened on Tuesday with an attendance of 125. The principal requests that children, who have not as yet started, begin at once, so that work may not be hindered, as non-attendance of pupils during first part of term, when classes are being formed, causes trouble.

Ward will tug you up for the Fairs in any style you want.

Mr. Robert Caskey, Reeve of Hungerford township, died at his residence near Tweed on Monday last. He had been ill for some time, having suffered from a stroke of apoplexy nearly two years ago. Mr. Caskey had been reeve of Hungerford for many years, and was a well known and respected citizen.

We understand that Mr. Norman Montgomery intends going into business on his own account and will open out in a few days with a new general stock of goods, in the store just west of the post-office now occupied by Mr. Philip Conley. We learn that Mr. Conley will move into the shop formerly occupied by Mr. E. F. Parker.

We want to show you our New Fall Suits, Overcoats and Trousers at Ward's.

The duck shooting season began on Sept. 1st, but other game, such as partridge, woodcock, snipe, plover, hares, and squirrels, must not be hunted, taken, or killed before September 15th, under the provisions of the Ontario Game Protection Act. Any person will be liable for each offence to a fine not exceeding \$25, and not less than \$5, together with the costs of prosecution.

"Tenderly she laid the silent white form beside those which had gone before; she made no outcry; she did not weep; such a moment was too precious to be spent in tears. But soon there came a time when it seemed as if nature must give way; she lifted her voice and cried loud and loud; her cry was taken up by others who were near by and it echoed and echoed over the grounds. Then suddenly all was still. What was the use of it? She would lay another egg to-morrow."

The school children that could not call at Ward's last Saturday, on account of the rain, can call any day and we will serve all alike.

Parties who have travelled on the roads in this vicinity state that Front street in this village is in a worse condition after a heavy rain than any of the country roads. Front street is a county road, but has had no attention from the county road men this year. There is a great amount of traffic on it, and it should be kept in a first-class state of repair. Hastings county is said to have the best roads of any county in the Province, but any one seeing this road would have a poor opinion of our good roads.

The Kindergarten Concert given in the Music Hall on Monday evening last was a most successful one. There was a good attendance, though the hall would hold many more. Lieut.-Col. J. E. Halliwell, B.A., occupied the chair. This concert was the first of the kind ever held here, and the way in which the little folks went through the various numbers on the programme showed the excellent training given them by Miss Robinson. In addition to the programme given by the children there was an instrumental overture by Prof. Munroe; a duet by Miss Edith Conley and Dr. Bissonnette; and solos by Miss Robinson, Miss E. Conley and Mr. Chas. E. Parker. At the request of many of the children's part of the programme was repeated on Tuesday evening. Miss Robinson wishes us to express her thanks to the Board of Education, and to the authorities of the Baptist and Presbyterian congregations for material assistance in connection with the Kindergarten classes and concerts.

Next Monday, Labor Day, being a legal holiday the Sovereign Bank will be closed for business on that day.

The use of cement as a building material is becoming greater every year. Many farmers and others are now using it for the foundation walls of barns and other buildings. A cheese factory at Mountain View, Prince Edward County, has been constructed of cement. The make room of this factory is 30 x 42 with walls 15 feet high. The walls are of a rich red color, with white corners. One of the biggest pieces of cement work on a farm has been done on the property of John Conlins, near Trenton. There has been built there of Queenston cement, a silo 16 x 16, 80 feet high, a pigery 28 x 36, a cow barn 86 x 56, a horse stable 32 x 82, together with approaches to the buildings. The whole cost of the work is \$800.

William Rosebush, of Belleville, formerly of this place, met with an accident on Thursday last, which will probably cause his death. He was acting as brakeman on the C. P. R. and was struck by the spout of a water tank at Markdale station and knocked from the top of the train to the ground below. He was picked up shortly after the accident and taken to Toronto, where he was placed in the Western hospital. He never regained consciousness since the accident. His skull was fractured and it is believed he received internal injuries. On Tuesday morning his estate received a telegram from the physicians in attendance saying that there was no hope for his recovery. His mother left that evening for Toronto. The young man was about 21 years of age and unmarried. Besides his parents he has two sisters and a brother residing in Belleville.

How to Save the Black Squirrel.

Sir:—The black squirrel is protected by our game laws. The red squirrel is not. Some years ago the black squirrel was very plentiful throughout all our woodlands. With their plimpy tails waving as they bounded from tree to tree they were a delight to not only the sportsmen, but to the wayfarer as well. But the senseless custom which then prevailed of annual shooting matches caused them to be slaughtered in thousands and many varieties of the feathered tribe as well. Sides were chosen and on a certain day some fifty or sixty men would go to the woods and shoot almost every living thing in sight. At evening the winners, that is those who made the highest score, were entertained by the losing side to a supper provided at some country tavern, generally winding up with a night's debauch. And they called this sport.

By this indiscriminate slaughter together with the destruction by the red squirrel, their most deadly enemy, the black squirrel has become almost extinct.

The same process of extermination was carried on in the western counties of this province. But a few years ago the sportsmen there conceived the idea of killing off the red squirrel and protecting the black ones. For two or three years they hunted the red squirrels and let the black ones go. Ammunition was furnished to farmers' boys to shoot every red squirrel about the farms.

The result is they have now plenty of black squirrels which afford good sport during the open season.

I would strongly urge our sportsmen in every town, township and village to adopt this plan. The black squirrel will multiply in peace for a year or two on our Oak Hills, in the woods along the Trent River above Chisholm's Rapids and elsewhere. Our sportsmen would be well repaid for their trouble and forbearance. Shoot off the red squirrels but save the black ones.

A LOVER OF WILD ANIMALS.

The Belleville Rolling Mills are being overhauled and put in a thorough state of repair, and the new company are making every effort to get the mills in operation as soon as possible.

A Kingston despatch says:—"A letter from Bannockburn, Hastings county, says that on the 22nd ult., the Ontario Smelting and Mining Company, whose mines are at Bannockburn, cast the first pig lead ever made from native ore in Canada. The operation was in the nature of an experiment. It is expected that the full plant will be in operation by Oct. 1."



You will find it to your advantage to come here for your School Boots, either Boys' or Girls'. Don't fail to see "Weston's Ironclads," every pair guaranteed, sole leather tip and heel piece.

BIG REDUCTIONS IN BOOTS, never known so low in price before in Stirling. All kinds of Summer Footwear now go within the next two weeks. Come at once and get a Bargain, while the sizes are here.

HAND-MADE BOOTS.

Don't forget that we are headquarters for Hand-Made Boots. We use the BEST LEATHER, made up in the most substantial manner. Every pair warranted, and you'll find our prices low.

Remember we sew all rips free. Shoe Polish from 5c. to 25c.

GEO. REYNOLDS,

Highest price paid for Eggs.

SHOE KING.

Crown Roller Mills.

Owing to extensive improvements at dam and mill we cannot grind any coarse grains for about two weeks. Farmers please note. Wheat can be exchanged for flour at any time.

J. BOLDRICK & SON.

REXALL House-hold DYES.

These Dyes will dye Wool, Cotton, Silk, Jute or mixed goods in one bath—they are the latest and most improved Dye in the world. Try a package. All colors at C. F. STICKLE, Agent.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. D. and Mrs. A. Seeley are spending a few days at Tuffville.

Miss Eva Jordan, of Parry Sound, is the guest of Miss Lena Lagrow.

Master Percy Morton, of Rawdon, is a pupil at our High School.

Mr. Wm. M. Harris, of Dresden, is visiting friends and relatives in town.

Miss Helen Trail, of Rochester, is the guest of her cousin, Miss L. L. Martin.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Fanning, of Rochester, are visiting at Mr. Wm. H. Fanning's.

Miss Nettie Seeley has returned home after spending a month with friends in Toronto.

Miss Hume acted as bridesmaid at the marriage of her brother, Will, in Seymour West, yesterday.

Mrs. John Gould and two sons, Edward and George, left on Tuesday morning for Sherbrooke, Niagara Falls and Buffalo.

Mr. John R. Fanning, of Rochester, and Wm. H. Fanning are spending a few days fishing at St. Peter's Lake, Maynooth.

Dr. and Mrs. Bissonnette and Florence attended the wedding of Mrs. Bissonnette's brother, Will, in Seymour West, yesterday.

Miss C. Graveley, who spent her holidays at her home in Cornwall, returned on Monday evening, accompanied by her sister.

Miss E. M. Chard returned to Warrensburg, N.Y., yesterday, to resume her professional duties, after a two months' visit with parents and friends.

Miss Bernice Caveley, of Vassar, Mich., who has been visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Sandford Caveley and other relatives has returned home.

Miss Hawken is teaching the second department of the Public School, taking the place of Miss Grass, who is unable to leave home on account of the serious illness of her mother.

Mr. Edward Scott and daughter, Edith, are renewing old acquaintances and friends in Rawdon. They intend going on to the fair at Toronto and Niagara before they return home.

The loss by the burning of the Roman Catholic Church at Marmora on the 20th ult. is estimated at \$10,000. There was an insurance of \$4,500. A new church will be built at once.

Fall Fairs.

The following is a list of the fall fairs to be held in this section:—

| | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| Brighton Street Fair | Sept. 16-17 |
| Fredericton | " 17-18 |
| East Hastings | " 18-19 |
| NORTH HASTINGS | " 22-23 |
| Campbellford | " 24-25 |
| Shannonville | " 30 |
| Marmora | " 30 |
| L'Amable | " 30 |
| Coe Hill | " Oct. 1 |
| Tweed | " 1-2 |
| Belleville | " 2-3 |
| Ameliasburg | " 2-3 |
| Castleton | " 6 |
| Warkworth | " 7-8 |
| Norwood | " 13-14 |

Married.

MITCHELL-MCCANN—At the residence of the bride's father, on August 25, by the Rev. J. C. Bell, Mr. Sylvester Mitchell, of Ixonia, to Miss Eliza McCann, of Rawdon.

HUME-GOVAN—At "The Hill," Seymour West, on Sept. 2nd, by the Rev. A. C. Reeves, B.A., Miss Mary Winnifred (Winifred), youngest daughter of the late Walter Gowan, Esq., to Mr. Wm. Hume, merchant of Campbellford.

Deaths.

McKIM—In Rawdon, on Sept. 1st, Elias McKim, aged 88 years.

Sharp—In Rawdon, on Sept. 2nd, Ella A. Sharp, aged 29 years.

THE CELEBRATED EYE SPECIALIST

Prof. J. H. De Silberg, Optician Specialist from Germany, will be in Stirling, at the Stirling House parlors, three times weekly. Watch for dates. All consultations free. Those having weak or imperfect eyes should not fail to consult the professor. Next visit will be in October.

Advertisements may be changed at the option of advertisers without extra charge.

Transient advertisements, 5c. per line first insertion, 2c. per line each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific instructions inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free.

JOB PRINTING of every description executed in neat and fashionable style, and on short notice.

HARDWARE!

STOVES.

We are filling our store with Stoves for the Fall trade.

Call and see Gurney's Family Banner with steel plate oven. Every stove guaranteed. 10,000 of them now in use.

I also have a full line of Buck's Happy Thought, for coal and wood. Those who use this stove say it will save one-third the quantity of wood.

I also keep a line of Souvenir Cook Stoves, for either coal or wood.

Our stock is complete and we can give you anything in the line of Stoves you require, from \$1.00 to \$60.00.

No trouble to show you through.

L. MEIKLEJOHN.

The News-Argus

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

TO JAN. 1, 1904, 30c.

Notice to the Public.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN out license as Auctioneer for the County of Hastings is prepared to attend all sales on shortest notice. Terms as low as the lowest, and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at the News-Argus office or addressed to me at Stirling, will be promptly attended to.

WM. RODGERS.

JOB PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS, AT

LOWEST RATES,

At News-Argus Office

THE

Stirling News-Argus

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of publication, North street, Stirling first door north of Parker's drug store, by

JAMES CURRIE.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per year,

If paid in advance. If not so paid, \$1.15 will be charged.

Correspondence is invited on all legitimate subjects, the real name of the writer to be furnished the editor in every case. This rule can have no exception.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For ordinary business advertisements:

Charge PER LINE per week when inserted for

1 year, 6 mos, 3 mos, 1 mo, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 55c, 60c, 65c, 70c, 75c, 80c, 85c, 90c, 95c, 1.00, 1.10, 1.20, 1.30, 1.40, 1.50, 1.60, 1.70, 1.80, 1.90, 2.00, 2.10, 2.20, 2.30, 2.40, 2.50, 2.60, 2.70, 2.80, 2.90, 3.00, 3.10, 3.20, 3.30, 3.40, 3.50, 3.60, 3.70, 3.80, 3.90, 4.00, 4.10, 4.20, 4.30, 4.40, 4.50, 4.60, 4.70, 4.80, 4.90, 5.00, 5.10, 5.20, 5.30, 5.40, 5.50, 5.60, 5.70, 5.80, 5.90, 6.00, 6.10, 6.20, 6.30, 6.40, 6.50, 6.60, 6.70, 6.80, 6.90, 7.00, 7.10, 7.20, 7.30, 7.40, 7.50, 7.60, 7.70, 7.80, 7.90, 8.00, 8.10, 8.20, 8.30, 8.40, 8.50, 8.60, 8.70, 8.80, 8.90, 9.00, 9.10, 9.20, 9.30, 9.40, 9.50, 9.60, 9.70, 9.80, 9.90, 10.00, 10.10, 10.20, 10.30, 10.40, 10.50, 10.60, 10.70, 10.80, 10.90, 11.00, 11.10, 11.20, 11.30, 11.40, 11.50, 11.60, 11.70, 11.80, 11.90, 12.00, 12.10, 12.20, 12.30, 12.40, 12.50, 12.60, 12.70, 12.80, 12.90, 13.00, 13.10, 13.20, 13.30, 13.40, 13.50, 13.60, 13.70, 13.80, 13.90, 14.00, 14.10, 14.20, 14.30, 14.40, 14.50, 14.60, 14.70, 14.80, 14.90, 15.00, 15.10, 15.20, 15.30, 15.40, 15.50, 15.60, 15.70, 15.80, 15.90, 16.00, 16.10, 16.20, 16.30, 16.40, 16.50, 16.60, 16.70, 16.80, 16.90, 17.00, 17.10, 17.20, 17.30, 17.40, 17.50, 17.60, 17.70, 17.80, 17.90, 18.00, 18.10, 18.20, 18.30, 18.40, 18.50, 18.60, 18.70, 18.80, 18.90, 19.00, 19.10, 19.20, 19.30, 19.40, 19.50, 19.60, 19.70, 19.80, 19.90, 20.00, 20.10, 20.20, 20.30, 20.40, 20.50, 20.60, 20.70, 20.80, 20.90, 21.00, 21.10, 21.20, 21.30, 21.40, 21.50, 21.60, 21.70, 21.80, 21.90, 22.00, 22.10, 22.20, 22.30, 22.40, 22.50, 22.60, 22.70, 22.80, 22.90, 23.00, 23.10, 23.20, 23.30, 23.40, 23.50, 23.60, 23.70, 23.80, 23.90, 24.00, 24.10, 24.20, 24.30, 24.40, 24.50, 24.60, 24.70, 24.80, 24.90, 25.00, 25.10, 25.20, 25.30, 25.40, 25.50, 25.60, 25.70, 25.80, 25.90, 26.00, 26.10, 26.20, 26.30, 26.40, 26.50, 26.60, 26.70, 26.80, 26.90, 27.00, 27.10, 27.20, 27.30, 27.40, 27.50, 27.60, 27.70, 27.80, 27.90, 28.00, 28.10, 28.20, 28.30, 28.40, 28.50, 28.60, 28.70, 28.80, 28.90, 29.00, 29.10, 29.20, 29.30, 29.40, 29.50, 29.60, 29.70, 29.80, 29.90, 30.00, 30.10, 30.20, 30.30, 30.40, 30.50, 30.60, 30.70, 30.80, 30.90, 31.00, 31.10, 31.20, 31.30, 31.40, 31.50, 31.60, 31.70, 31.80, 31.90, 32.00, 32.10, 32.20, 32.30, 32.40, 32.50, 32.60, 32.70, 32.80, 32.90, 33.00, 33.10, 33.20, 33.30, 33.40, 33.50, 33.60, 33.70, 33.80,

THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
\$1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1903.

Vol. XXIV, No. 51.

Grey Soft Hats,
\$1.00
WHILE THEY LAST,
worth \$2, 2.50 and \$3.00
See our East Window.
FRED. T. WARD,
YOUR TAILOR & FURNISH ER

Midsummer Specials.

Bargains in Colored Dress Muslins. Clearing Out Muslin Sale, at a big discount. In White Muslins we have the newest and prices will open your eyes.

Colored GINGHAMS, about 12 ends left, and selling at cost.
Tan CURTAINS, some odd pairs, will be sold at a great bargain.
Men's COTTON SOCKS—we have them 4 pairs for 25c. regular 10c. pair.
LADIES' COTTON HOSIERY, regular 15c. for 10c. and some at 5c. pr.
LADIES' WAISTS, regular 60c. going now for 39c.
REMNANT DRESS GOODS—we offer them at a clearing price and must be sold.

LADIES' VESTS, with long and short sleeve, 5c. to 25c.
LADIES' STOCK COLLARS, in white and colored, newest styles just in.
All the newest shades in TAFFETA RIBBONS, and the Neck and Belts.
LINEN TOWELLING—now is the time for New Towels. Here is the price and quality.

In COTTONS, bleached and unbleached Sheetings and Pillow Cotton we have all widths.

FLANNELETTES—36 in. wide, 10c.; 27 in., 5c. Quality very heavy.
SPECIAL SALE IN LADIES' HATS—we are offering you a choice of Ten Dozen Hats for 25c. Some of the newest shapes.

A fresh stock of Groceries always on hand. Highest price paid for Eggs.

C. F. STICKLE.

Letter From the Northwest.

To the Editor of the News-Argus.

MR. EDITOR,—Allow me a small space in your paper to make few remarks concerning our trip, as I have been asked by a good many of the people in that section to give them my views of the prairie country. We left Stirling Monday morning, Aug. 17th, and arrived in Toronto at 12.30. At two o'clock our train was made up for the west. For two hundred miles we pass through a fine farming country; after that the land begins to get rough and rocky. For about eleven hundred miles the country is one mass of rocks, good for nothing except minerals, for there is no timber of any kind in sight of the railroad. As for sight-seeing it is a lovely trip. I would tell any person who wants to spend a few weeks on a trip to take it in, for the lofty mountains of rock as high as you can see, with six tunnels through the mountains, and some of the most beautiful lakes, with islands of every shape, make the trip one of the most pleasant in our Dominion. All through the eleven hundred miles there are lakes of all sizes every two or three miles. I might remark to those who love huckleberrying that we went through about one hundred and forty miles of berries. The ground was blue with them. After two days and two nights travelling, we arrived at Winnipeg, the beginning of the prairie country. We changed cars there for a five hundred mile run over the great wheat country, on which the eyes of all nations are turned. As far as can be seen the wheat fields are waving their golden wealth. We pass through all the principal places, Brandon, Indian Head, etc., till we arrived at Moose Jaw, where we changed for Weyburn, about ninety miles run. We arrived there Friday morning, where we engaged a cowboy to carry the news of our arrival. As he went over the prairie he could see the horse flying for all he was worth. After an hour's wait we saw a great cloud of dust in the far distance, and as it neared the town we saw the Reeve of Stirling, with three outfits to carry our party to their different destinations. The people of Stirling may feel proud to think they have a representative from there as one of the best farmers in the Northwest, for I saw no better wheat than Mr. Conley has on his farm. Also there is no better land here than Mr. Conley has got. The crops are good in this section, and all the farmers are happy. If there are no storms to spoil the grain the crop will be a big one this year. This is a money-making country. But there are chances. The country is all right, and I would advise any young man who has no place, or with small means, to come here. But to those who have good homes and are doing well, I would say be contented where you are, for there are disadvantages here to contend with. As for myself, I am greatly taken up with the country, and any information to the people of Stirling I will always be glad to give. Wishing you all success, I remain,
Yours truly,
SPENCER WHITE.

NOTES.—Five years ago Weyburn had two houses in it. To-day there are 303 buildings; three large elevators, fifty feet high; and big stone mill, capacity 150 barrels per day. Land has gone up from three dollars per acre to twenty-five. The American people are coming in by train loads, and buying land. The yield of wheat in this section will be about thirty bushels per acre all around, but land which was summerfallowed will yield forty. They grow three crops on one plowing here—sow on summerfallow one year, sow on stubble two years, then summerfallow again.

Sine News.

From our Correspondent.

Mrs. I. McKim, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Silas Green, for a short time is seriously ill.
Mr. Sherwood Green returned to New York City on Tuesday last.
Mrs. Florence Desmond, of Wayne County, N.Y., spent a week visiting at Mr. J. Conley's.
Mrs. Metcalfe of Cherry Valley, and Mrs. Collins of Madoc, are spending a few days at Mr. Silas Green's.
Mr. Jas. Parks and family of Hallock, spent Sunday last at Mr. Jas. Conley's.
Mr. Harry Brown lost a valuable horse, its leg having been broken, it is supposed by a kick from another horse. Several from this vicinity are attending Toronto fair.



The Sovereign Bank OF CANADA.

(Incorporated by Act of Parliament.)

Capital Authorized - - - \$2,000,000.
Capital Paid Up - - - 1,300,000.
Reserve Fund - - - 325,000.

HEAD OFFICE, D. M. STEWART,
TORONTO, General Manager.

Special Attention given to Business with Farmers. Advances made at reasonable rates.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

We accept deposits of One Dollar and upwards and allow interest from day of deposit. Absolute security.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS CONDUCTED.

STIRLING AND MARMORA.

W. M. CHANDLER, Manager.

Spring Brook.

From Our Own Correspondent.

The Epworth League social came off as advertised. Rev. Mr. Adams, of Tamworth, had a fine collection of views, but not having a suitable place for them, they did not show to good advantage. Owing to so many Chinese lanterns the yard was not dark enough to do credit to the views. The Men's brass band furnished splendid music for the occasion. One piece in particular was well rendered by the band boys singing the chorus of "In the shadow of the pines." We know the people enjoyed the sample of cake and pronounced it good, but expect to come back next year and get a piece or two of cake with a cup of coffee. The net proceeds were about \$46.00.

We miss our music teacher's face this week, as she is away on her wedding tour. She has changed her name from Miss Eva Anderson to Mrs. S. Dracup. We wish them much happiness in their new walk of life.

Our Springbrook church owns several Methodist hymn and tune books, which were bought for the use of the choir some time ago. The books have been taken away from the church, and though the pastor has asked from the pulpit that the books be returned to the church, still they have not come. They were taken by those who do not belong to the present choir. Only one tune book in the church, and that not the organists. Why don't they come?

Mr. C. V. Crosby, blacksmith, was suddenly called away on Tuesday to his home at Trenton to attend the funeral of his father, who was killed while driving a load of stone down hill. The wagon tongue broke, causing the load to pass over him. He died almost immediately. Mr. Crosby is well known here and has the sympathy of the community in his bereavement.

Mr. J. West is seriously ill with typhoid fever. Dr. Paget is in attendance, in place of Dr. Sargent, who is away for his holidays. Dr. Eggleston, of Madoc, and Dr. Zwick of Stirling, have been called in, in consultation. We hope Mrs. West may be spared to her four small children, for "what is home without a mother?"

Arthur Stevenson, brother of Mrs. P. Welch, met with a sad accident this week. He was drawing wheat with a whey tank, when a bolt coming loose caused the horses to run away. He was thrown from the tank, breaking a leg, and receiving other injuries.

T. J. Thompson will buy grain at the elevator this fall, as usual.

Everybody attend the grand social to be held at Andrew Reid's school house on Friday night. Special inducements.

Foxboro Notes

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mrs. Chas. Holgate, of Rochester, is visiting friends in our village.

Mrs. A. Phillips of Campbellford is renewing old acquaintances.

Miss Lucele Hubble spent Labor Day with Mrs. Leona Hubble.

Mr. R. C. Miller and daughter Leona have returned to their home in Syracuse, after spending a few days the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Miller.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Jose is seriously ill.

The Presbyterian S. S. intend having a picnic at Frog Point next Thursday.

Mr. A. W. Vermilyea occupied the pulpit of the Methodist church last Sunday morning.

Mr. J. Holgate was confined to the house last Sunday with a boil on his forehead.

Mrs. Chas. Ashley is slowly improving from the effects of a stroke of paralysis.

Another large crowd from here are taking in Toronto fair this week.

A very pretty wedding took place at the home of Mr. Robert Campbell, when their only daughter, Gertrude, was united in marriage to Mr. F. Finkle, of Chatterton. Miss Jennie Finkle acted as bridesmaid, and Mr. Stillman Gay assisted the groom. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Thompson. The young couple took in Toronto fair on their wedding tour.

A reception will be tendered to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Fenn at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fenn on Thursday evening on their return from their wedding tour.

Mr. Fenn of this place was united in marriage to Miss Pearl Fox, of Mich., on Wednesday, Sept. 2nd.

The bride is a granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. Wickert.

Mrs. T. Perrigine is visiting her brother, Mr. J. A. Holgate.

Prof. Thos. Holgate of Evanston, Ill., paid a short visit to his brother, Mr. J. A., on his return from England, where he has been on business for his college.

Sulphur deposits, claimed to be the largest and richest in the world, were discovered in Alaska.

Mr. J. K. Kerr, K.C., County Crown Attorney of Northumberland and Durham, died at Cobourg.

Twenty-five families of Russian Jews, survivors of the Kishineff massacres, have arrived at Montreal.

September at "Sterling Hall."

September breezes talk of Fall and coming Winter, and already our offerings indicate that Summer is gone, and that we have prepared to protect our customers against the rigors of another Fall and Winter. Never before have preparations been more complete, and in largeness and quality of stocks and genuine good values there will be no disappointment.

"Josh Billings" remarks—"Success don't consist in never makin' blunders, but in never makin' the same one twice." If you are already dealing at "Sterling Hall" you are making no blunder; if not you can mend the errors of your ways by coming at once and partaking of its many trading advantages.

AUTUMN

Dress Goods and Waist Goods Reception.

We are pleased to invite you to examine our large variety of NEW FALL DRESS GOODS. Selected in the best markets, from the best makers, they are at once rich in extent, novelty, variety and beauty.

PRIESTLEY'S CELEBRATED GOODS in plain and Fancy Weaves, at 50c. to \$1.50 per yd.

NOVELTIES in flecked and fancy designs at 50c., 75c. \$1.00, \$1.25.

BLACK GOODS in all makes at 25c. to \$2.00 per yd.

Ladies' Jackets and Skirts.

In this line our showing is now very complete. The "Northway" garments are largely to the front, and for style, good value, and shape keeping qualities cannot be excelled.

SKIRTS.—We have an extra good Frieze Skirt in Black and Grey, at \$2, and special values in other lines, handsomely trimmed, at \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$6.50.

JACKETS.—In these the short, Box back and Monte Carlo prevail. Plain Black, Black flecked with white, and grey Zibelines are the leading cloths. Our prices glide along easily at \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00, \$10.00, \$12.50, and \$15.00.

CARPETS.

Year by year Carpets are becoming a stronger feature of Fall trading. We are prepared to meet a larger demand with a new and complete stock of all lines. Prices are marked to lowest point.

Hemp and Jutes at 15, 20, 25, and 30c.

Unions at 25, 35, 40, and 50c.

Wools at 60c., and 75c.

Tapestries at 35, 45, 50, 60, and 75c.

Brussels at 90c. and \$1.00.

Velvets at \$1.25.

For Men and Boys.

RAINCOATS.

These are especially valuable at this season. Here you can find the largest assortment, and prices the most reasonable. Raincoats that are waterproof at \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$5.00, \$7.50, \$10.00 and 12.50.

SUITS AND OVERCOATS.

Recent Fall arrivals in new and nobby styles are already shown. You cannot do better than equip yourself here in everything in the Clothing line. Remember we guarantee both quality and price to be right.

Special Bargains.

FLANNELETTE in light and dark patterns, 29 to 30 inches wide at 5c. per yard.

PURE LINEN TOWELLING, 18 inches wide, regular 8c. yd. for 6c. yd.

25 dozen Wool Sox, regular 15c. pair for 10c. pair.

25 dozen " " extra heavy, regular 25c. pair, 3 pairs for 50c.

W. R. MATHER,

Direct Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

SHOES FOR ALL AGES.

For Boys, Girls, Youths and Misses;
for Men and Women.



We have selected our lines with care to suit all occasions.

Boys Strong Boots 75c. to \$5.00.

Girls School Boots 75c. to \$1.00.

A splendid boot for Women \$1.00.

Men's Long Boots \$1.75 to \$4.00.

We have everything you need in footwear and the price is moderate.

We are also headquarters for hand made work.

Repairing neatly done.

J. W. BROWN,

RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT.

Voters' List Court

Village of Stirling.

Notice is hereby given that a Court will be held, pursuant to the Ontario Voters List Act, by his Honor the Junior Judge of the County Court of the County of Hastings, at the TOWN HALL, in Stirling, on Monday, the 21st day of September,

1903, at one o'clock, p. m., to hear and determine the several complaints of errors and omissions in the Voters' List of the Municipality of the Village of Stirling for 1903.

All persons having business at the Court are required to attend at the said time and place.

Dated at Stirling, this 8th day of Sept., 1903.

JOHN S. BLACK,
Clerk of the village of Stirling.

Palace Shaving Parlor.

The undersigned has now open to the public the finest Shaving Parlor ever opened up in Stirling.

Having been in Peterboro' for the past year learning all the latest ideas of the profession, I am now prepared to do all work up-to-date. A call solicited.

Shop opposite Post Office, formerly Parker Brothers Bank.

W. W. HAGERMAN, Proprietor.

CROCKERY SPECIALS

We have received a package of Crockery consisting of

DINNER SETS,

CHINA TEA SETS,

which we are selling at low prices in order to make room for our Fall Stock.

TOILET SETS

in Pink, Old Blue, and Slate Color at \$3.50 per set.

SALT.

Another car of Rice's Fine Salt in Barrels and Sacks, just arrived.

S. HOLDEN.

Stirling's New Store

will be opened next week.

General Stock of
Dry Goods and Groceries

Produce wanted of all kinds,
and highest price paid.

Your patronage is solicited.

Watch for advertisement next week.

G. N. MONTGOMERY.

Milne Block.

TURKEY GIVES WARNING.

WILL FOLLOW INSURGENTS INTO MACEDONIA.

Battle in Progress—Twelve Battalions of Turks Attack Rebels—Reports Say 300,000 Troops Are Now in Macedonia—Atrocities Continue.

London, Sept. 9.—A despatch to a news agency from Constantinople says the Turkish Government is preparing a circular to the powers, calling attention to the attitude of Bulgaria, and declaring it is the intention of the Turkish Government to order the pursuit of armed Bulgarian bands in Macedonia, and even into Bulgarian territory.

Constantinople, Sept. 9.—A Consul's despatch from Beirut, received at one of the Embassies here, states that a fierce brawl occurred there on Sunday between parties of Mussulmans and Christians. It was due to a shot fired by a Mussulman upon a Christian employed at the American college. The Christian was wounded. The fight broke out while the Vali was on board the United States cruiser Brooklyn, returning Rear-Admiral Cotton's visit, and in the fight that followed several people were killed. In diplomatic circles here the affair is regarded as being serious and a renewal of the disturbances is feared.

Paris, Sept. 9.—A despatch to the Temps from Constantinople, giving additional details of the outbreak at Beirut, says that when the soldiers and police sought to stop the encounter between the Mussulmans and Christians, which occurred near the Orthodox church, the fighting became general and resulted in 30 persons being killed or wounded. The soldiers lost one man killed and had three men wounded. The trouble, the correspondent of the Temps says, began last Saturday, when three Christians were assassinated in the streets, and continued Sunday night, when a Christian was stabbed with a poignard by a Mussulman before the Italian Consulate.

Sofia, Sept. 9.—Private letters received here from European residents at Monastir say that destitute Bulgarian refugees are arriving daily at Monastir, and all relate tales of Turkish cruelty. Sixty families recently arrived there from Smilevo, which was totally destroyed. The refugees saw a husband and wife sitting in the ruins of their home, when a Turkish soldier slashed off the man's head and threw it in the woman's lap. The soldiers found a servant girl and several children hiding in a ditch. They outraged the girl and slaughtered all the children.

Numerous Bulgarian prisoners have been brought to Monastir. They are mostly unarmed peasants who had not been connected with the insurrection. Twenty Bulgarians who had been excited were marched off in heavy chains. Famine prevails in the district of Krushovo, and the population is going into the adjacent districts. All reports from the vilayet of Monastir agree in describing the situation as appalling. Between 30,000 and 50,000 Bulgarian inhabitants are believed to have been massacred by the Turks, and every Bulgarian village in the vilayet has been destroyed. The refugees in the mountains and forests are dying of starvation by thousands. At present it is impossible to obtain precise figures. The revolutionary headquarters estimate that 30,000 Bulgarian men, women and children have been killed, while at least the same number of refugees are slowly perishing of hunger. In official circles these figures are regarded as an under-estimate, and officials incline to the belief that the number of massacred persons exceeds 50,000.

Salonica, Sept. 9.—Twelve battalions of Turkish troops are reported to have surrounded a large revolutionary band near Ostrovo, thirty miles from Monastir. Fighting is proceeding. The revolutionaries have taken up a position near Lake Anitovo, in the vilayet of Constantinople. Turkish troops are now said to be attacking them.

FARMERS IN COUNCIL.

Discussing Means For Shifting Taxes.

Toronto, Sept. 9.—The Farmers' Association commenced their second annual convention yesterday afternoon at Victoria Hall. There were a couple of hundred delegates present. After the presentation of certificates by delegates, the financial and business report was read by the Secretary-Treasurer, W. L. Smith. The receipts were \$752.80, and expenditures \$727.80, leaving a balance of \$25. The principal item of income was \$410 from a good friend of the association. Twenty-eight ridings are now more or less thoroughly organized, and the total membership is 690. This is thought to be a good record for the first year.

Mr. L. E. Annis of East York gave an address upon what was imposed on the railways. He said the association should do to have the railways pay a portion of the burden of taxation now unjustly borne by the farmers. He laid stress upon the necessity for organization among the farmers. He contested the statement made by Mr. Hellmuth on behalf of the G. T. R. before the Assessment Committee, that the company paid \$20 a mile taxes in Ontario. The greater part of the taxes went to the six large cities, and the municipalities got practically nothing. Mr. Annis quoted figures to show how much more taxation was imposed by the American States upon their railroads than was imposed on Canadian roads. It would be the duty of the farmers to undo these wrong impressions given to the Government by the special pleaders on behalf of the railways. When the time came the farmers must bring influence to bear that would prevent them from voting against the Pettypiece bill. This was not a party association, and the members if they wished to be relieved of their unjust burdens must be ready, if necessary, even to defeat the Government to obtain that end.

FRANK MALLETT KILLED.

Fell From a Train Returning From the Fair.

Oshawa, Sept. 9.—Frank Mallett, son of Mr. F. Mallett, proprietor of the Prospect House, met an accidental death last night while returning on the late train from Toronto Exhibition. Just east of Port Union station the young man fell from the train, but no one seems to have noticed him fall, and the train proceeded on its journey east. The passenger train from the east, which was several hours late, passed the spot shortly afterwards. The engineer on this train saw the body lying on the track, but not in time to stop his train before running over it. It is supposed that being stunned by the fall from the train, he lay in an unconscious condition until struck by the westbound train. The remains were brought to Oshawa. Deceased was twenty years of age, and was well known in this and neighboring towns.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

An Italian Arrested at Niagara Falls.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Sept. 9.—Chief Mains of the Ontario police received a telegram yesterday from Ridgeway, Pa., that a man named Giuseppe Bonaventura, alias Giuseppe Karrell, was wanted for murder. In half an hour the Chief had him in custody. He was located here at the Imperial Hotel here. The man is an intelligent Italian, speaks English very well, is of light complexion, and claims he killed the man, another Italian, a week ago last Monday in self-defence, firing two shots, sending them through his trunk. He has a bullet in his own shoulder as the result of the fracas, and was lying up at the Imperial Hotel the past three days under medical treatment. He is about 23 years old, and will go back to Ridgeway voluntarily. An officer is on the way here to take him back now.

SMUGGLING WOOLLENS.

Scheme Lately Detected at Montreal.

Montreal, Sept. 8.—A daring scheme to defraud the United States customs by the importation of large quantities of high-class English tailors' wools into Canada and then by fixing a customs official here, sending them through in trunk to New York, has come to light. A seizure of a large quantity of these goods was made at New York, at the instance of the United States customs here, and interesting developments are expected. By the roundabout method adopted, the importers were able to take advantage of the Canadian preference to British manufacturers.

MR. L. J. STERN IS HERE.

Alleged to Have Been Concerned in U.S. Postal Scandals.

Washington, Sept. 8.—A despatch to the Postoffice Department yesterday announces that Leopold J. Stern, who was indicted several weeks ago for alleged complicity in alleged fraudulent contracts for furnishing letter-carriers' satchels to the Government, has been located at Toronto, Ont.

Toronto, Sept. 9.—Inquiries made in the city yesterday show that Mr. Stern has been here for two weeks. He has not at any time attempted to conceal himself in any way. His solicitor, Mr. T. C. Robinson, K.C., says there is no charge against Mr. Stern, but he is probably being sought for as a witness. Up to the present the authorities have not communicated with him in any way, although cognizant of his whereabouts.

BRITISH DELEGATES.

Their Tour Through Nova Scotia to Halifax.

Halifax, Sept. 9.—Thirty British delegates to the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire have arrived in Halifax, having come from St. John via Digby and the Annapolis Valley on a special train. They were driven in carriages through 25 miles of apple orchards, and were amazed at the extent and productivity of Nova Scotia's fruit belt. Tomorrow they will be given a four-hour excursion on the Halifax harbor, will attend the opening of the Provincial Exhibition, and will be given a banquet in the evening. On Thursday they go to Sydney to inspect the coal and steel plants and the Marconi station.

Smash-up Near Belleville.

Belleville, Sept. 8.—(Special.)—Seven cars of an eastbound freight train on the Grand Trunk Railway ran off the track just beyond the city limits last evening, and were badly smashed. The cause of the accident is supposed to have been a broken axle. The track was badly torn up and traffic was delayed for several hours. The cars were loaded with grain and flour, the bulk of which was saved.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The German Government will introduce a bill designed to promote temperance. Fire in a transfer company's stables at Pittsburgh burned 100 horses to death. A handsome new separate school was opened at Cobourg by Bishop O'Connor. Rev. G. P. Chadwick of Dunnville has been chosen rector of All Saints' Church, Windsor. Mitchell's tax rate has been struck at 2 1/2 mills on the dollar, and that of St. Mary's at 18 mills. Clare McGrath, aged 14 years, was badly hurt by the fall of a pole on which he had climbed at Aymer Fair grounds. Three men and two women were arrested at Halle charged with making insulting remarks regarding Emperor William. Alf. Walsley, a young man convicted of picking pockets, escaped from the Sheriff's officer coming from London to Toronto. Mr. Thomas Wilson of Wainfleet township was found dead under his wagon on the road between his home and Welland. It is supposed he drove over the bank in the darkness. Owing to the bad state of the Lancashire cotton trade a number of operatives are emigrating to Canada. Large numbers sailed yesterday, as did also a number of Durham miners, who are going to British Columbia.

Should Be Remedied.

That either Canadian or American roads should discriminate against Canadians is manifestly unfair and ought not to be tolerated. With the same service and the identical equipment in every respect the Grand Trunk, the Michigan Central and the Washburn railroads tax the people who ride on them across the line two cents per mile while exacting three cents the minute their trains enter into Canada. The practice is simply absurd and calls for adjustment at an early date. As remarked by The World, if any difference is to be observed it should be such as would give Canadians the preference. Traffic is as good here as in Michigan. Then, in regard to taxation, the railways have an immense advantage in freedom from the heavy taxation that prevails across the border. Besides this, many of our Ontario railways have been heavily subsidized by the people. That the very same railways should charge three cents a mile in this province and two in the states is an injustice that we ought not to submit to. These railways in Michigan pay heavy taxes to the State as well—they have hardly any taxation in Ontario.

Terrible massacres of Christians are reported from Macedonia.

The apple crop in the vicinity of Campbellford promises to be the largest in many years.

Saturday last was the twentieth anniversary of the union of the different Methodists into one organization—the Methodist Church of Canada. In the Methodist Episcopal Tabernacle, Belleville, on Sept. 5th, 1883, the first conference of the united churches was held. Dr. John A. Williams being chosen president of the first United General Conference. The sessions of that conference lasted 15 days, occupied in formulating a discipline for the United Church. Rev. S. D. Rice, D.D., and Rev. Albert Carman, D.D., were elected general superintendents the former for eight years and the latter for four years.

This is surely the day of big railway schemes. The Pan-American Railroad Company has been incorporated in Oklahoma, with a capital stock placed at \$250,000,000. The necessary papers in connection were filed with the Secretary of the Territory. The purpose of the corporation, it is said, is to build a line of railway extending from Port Nelson, Hudson Bay, in a southerly direction crossing the line of the Canadian Pacific near Winnipeg, thence through the Dakotas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory to Galveston, through Mexico to the Isthmus of Panama, through Columbia to Ecuador, and finally through Peru to Buenos Ayres.

THE

SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

of Canada, Ltd.

Head Office, - Toronto.

Issue all approved forms of Policies at Lowest Rates.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

T. G. CLUTE,

Office on Mill St., Stirling.

BUTTER.

We have just received a lot of first-class Fresh Butter in pails, about 20 lbs. Our price by the pail for this week is

18c. per pound.

J. C. HANLEY & CO.,

GROCERS, FEED & SEED MERCHANTS,

BELLEVILLE - ONT.

A Worthy Trio= Beauty, Style, Usefulness.

These were never more closely united than in our Fall Skirt Assortment. Words are inadequate to properly describe their excellence—an inspection is necessary to appreciation.

Finest trimmings, finest workmanship, finest tailoring, latest style all combine, bringing each garment nearest the point of perfection yet obtained in Ready-to-Wear Skirt manufacture.

To see these and note the prices will convince you of the lack of economy in home dressmaking. They have a finish only seen in garments of first-class make at little more cost than for actual material.

When in Belleville, make our Mantle Room your objective point. There are numberless things here to interest and please you. No obligation to buy.

Misses' 9-gore Zibeline Skirt with side pleated seams, trimmed with Black and White Mohair Braid, stitched flare, good value at \$3.75.

Ladies' stylish Black and White Knicker Tweed Skirt, 7-gore with stitched flare, all raised seams, \$4.25.

Fine Black Cheviot Walking Skirt, 7-gore, all seams concealed with wide silk edged straps ended with black buttons, stitched flare, very neat, \$5.75

Fine Venetian finished Amazon cloth, 7-gore Tucked Skirt, with plain panel front and yoke trimmed with Black Silk Buttons, percaline lining, velvet bound, \$7.50.

9-gore Black Broadcloth Skirt, side plaited silk bound seams, inverted plaits in flare trimmed with silk edged straps and silk buttons, inside bound seams. A superior skirt in style and cloth, \$9.75.

Stylish Tunic Skirt of Black Broadcloth, two skirts edged with wide Black Silk heavily stitched, and fancy silk braid, percaline lined, the latest, \$14.00.

The RITCHIE COMPANY Limited.

THE NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

To 1st of Jan. 1904, for 30c.

Earl E. Hodge, a nineteen-year-old boy, won the prize for the best dress for the Milliners' Convention at Chicago.

Painting, Paperhanging, Graining, Hard Wood Finishing, Decorating

in all Branches.

If you want the outside of your house painted or the inside painted, interior decorated, no matter what, we are prepared to execute for you all kind of first-class work and do it promptly.

We have a large staff of the best mechanics to be found in Canada, men with much experience.

We have too all necessary materials at remarkably low prices.

Best Oil at 70c. per gal. Best Grade A Lead, \$6.00 per hundred weight.

Wall Papers remarkably low in price and we give Bording free to match our papers, 2 yards with each double roll of paper.

We will go to any point 25 miles from Belleville and hang our papers at 10c. per roll. We will go any place within 50 miles of home to do Painting and Decorating.

We guarantee all our work perfect.

You can save money by dropping us a card for samples of paper or for us to figure on your work.

Address

C. B. SCANTLEBURY, Belleville's Decorator.

Wall Paper, wholesale and retail.

News-Argus to Jan. 1, '04, 30c.

FIRE INSURANCE.

The GUARDIAN, "NORWICH UNION," "SUN," "GORE," FARMS FOR SALE. HORSE " W. S. MARTIN, Insurance Agent, STIRLING

Note Heads, Envelopes,

Billheads, Circulars,

Cards, Posters,

—AND—

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING

—AT—

NEWS-ARGUS Office

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS DESIGNS COPYRIGHTS &c. Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through MUNN & CO. receive special notice, without charge, in the Scientific American. A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$5 a year, four months, \$2. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO. 361 Broadway, New York. Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

NEWS-ARGUS

To the end of

1903, for

30 Cts.

Subscribe now.

SAVE MONEY By JOINING The MUTUAL LITERARY-MUSIC CLUB OF AMERICA

25 Cents pays for three month's membership. Each member receives the official club organ every month, including 5 pieces of high-class vocal and instrumental new music each month, 10 pieces in all; also a Certificate of Membership which gives the privilege of Club Room in New York City, and of buying literature, music or musical instruments of any description at wholesale prices, saving you from 20% to 60% on your purchases. Don't fail to join at once. You will get much more than your money's worth. MUTUAL LITERARY-MUSIC CLUB, Dept., 150 Nassau St., N.Y.

Not How Cheap But How Good

The most successful farmers in Canada read the FARMER'S ADVOCATE; they think about their work, they act upon its teachings, and they are its greatest admirers. Its editors and contributors are specialists. The

FARMER'S ADVOCATE and HOME MAGAZINE

contains the cream of agricultural thought, and practical men continue to read it because it pays them and because they want the best. We want thousands of new subscribers who will appreciate something good. The sooner you subscribe, the more you will get.

A BIG

\$1.00

OFFER.

For \$1.00 we will send to new subscribers every issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE from now till the end of 1903, including the beautiful Christmas issue for both years. Time is money. Read! Think! Act! Send for a free sample copy if you want the practical, up-to-date farmer's paper. It will please you.

ADDRESS:

The William Weld Co., Ltd. LONDON, ONTARIO.

A FREE PATTERN

(your own selection) to every subscriber. Only 50 cents.

McCALL'S 50c MAGAZINE YEAR

A LADIES' MAGAZINE.

A gem; beautiful colored plates; latest fashions; housework; economy; fancy work; household hints; fiction; etc. Write to day, or send for latest copy. Lady agents wanted. Send for terms. Stylish, Reliable, Simple, Up-to-date, Economical and Absolutely Perfect-Fitting Paper Patterns.

McCALL 10c BAZAR PATTERNS 15c

All Seams Allowed and Perforations show the Binding and Sewing Lines. Only 10 and 15 cents each—none higher. The most beautiful and easily sewed and town, or by mail from THE McCALL CO., 113-115-117 West 34th St., NEW YORK.

The NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

TO JAN. 1, 1904, 30c.

"SALADA"

TORONTO. 37-03

There is no such word as fail. Price, 25c. and 50c.

ISSUE NO. 37-03

SCHOOL OPENING.

EVERYTHING IN

High and Public School Books,
School Supplies,

Blank Books and Novelties. New Text Books.

Very low prices on any style of SCHOOL MAPS, newest prints. My price is as low or lower than similar goods can be procured any place. Sent anywhere prepaid.

CHAS. E. PARKER,

PARKER'S DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

SPORTING SEASON.

Now is the time to look around and make ready for the sporting time, and while doing so give us a call and see our latest GUNS and RIFLES and get our finest prices. We have also a full line of Sundries, such as Shot, Powder, Loaded Shells and Reloading Tools, etc.

International Stock and Poultry Food—the best thing out for Cattle and Poultry. We have it in packages and pails.

We also have Heave Cure, Honey Tar Foot Remedy, Gall Cure and Colic Cure for animals. Buy a package and be convinced.

H. & J. WARREN,

HARDWARE, STOVES & TINWARE, MILL STREET.

The Loan & Savings Co.

LIMITED.

CAPITAL, \$250,000

WITH POWERS TO ISSUE \$1,000,000 BONDS.

You may borrow
any amount with which to buy
of Money a home, a farm or
pay off a mortgage

or on your personal note with absolutely
no interest to pay.

Taking 20 years or less to
pay it back in small monthly
payments without interest.

Why pay RENT or be troubled with
MORTGAGES when THE LOAN & SAV-
INGS COMPANY will furnish you with
the money to buy your home or pay
off your mortgage in any locality and charge
you NO INTEREST.

No matter where you live lose no time
but consult at once

THE LOAN & SAVINGS CO., LTD.
Head Office, 20 St. Alexis St.,
MONTREAL, CANADA.

Strictest investigation courted.

E. W. BROOKS,
Glen Ross, Ont.
Agent for County of Hastings.

BACK
ACHE

And all Kidney Trouble instantly re-
lieved and cured by O. R. Kidney Cure.

Belleville, April 15th, 1902.

Gentlemen—Having given your O. R.
Kidney Cure a thorough test for a serious
kidney disorder from which I suffered for
several years, I take much pleasure in
bearing testimony to the intrinsic qualities
of this medicine, as being the most reliable
preparation in the market, and I cheer-
fully recommend it to all sufferers from
kidney or bladder troubles.

W. H. CAMPBELL,
Chief Fire Dept.

O. R. KIDNEY CURE is put up in
liquid form, contains no poisons, is quick-
ly assimilated and will cure all kidney
and urinary troubles.

O. R. Kidney Cure, 50c. per bottle.
O. R. Liver Pills, 25c.
O. R. Dyspepsia Tablets, 50c. per box.

AT DRUGGIST OR WRITE

The O. R. MEDICINE CO., Limited,

TORONTO, ONT.

VOTERS' LIST, 1903.

Township of Rawdon.

Notice is hereby given, that I have trans-
mitted or delivered to the persons men-
tioned in Sections 8 and 9 of the Ontario
Voters' Lists Act, the copies required by
said Sections to be so transmitted or de-
livered of the list, made pursuant to said
Act, of all persons appearing by the last
revised Assessment Roll of the said Muni-
cipality to be entitled to vote in the said
Municipality at Elections for Members of
the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal
Elections; and that the said list was first
posted up in my office, Spring Brook, on
the 24th day of August, 1903, and remains
there for inspection.

Elections are held upon to examine the
said list, and if any omissions or other
errors are found therein to take immediate
proceedings to have the said errors cor-
rected according to law.

Dated at Spring Brook, this 24th day of
August, 1903.

THOS. C. MCCONNELL,
Township Clerk.

Clubbing List

THE NEWS-ARGUS will club with the
following papers at the rates mentioned:
The Weekly Globe, \$1.75
The Weekly Mail & Empire, 1.75
The Weekly Sun, 1.80
The Toronto Star (Daily), 2.25
The Toronto Globe (Daily), 4.50

Specially low clubbing rates with
the Montreal Daily or Weekly Witness.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local column will be charged as follows:
To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and un-
der, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines,
30c. per line. Matter set in larger than the or-
dinary type, 10c. per line.
To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each
insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Trains call at Stirling station as follows:—
GOING WEST. GOING EAST.
Mail & Ex. 6 a.m. Accom. 10.35 a.m.
Accom. 6.45 p.m. Mail & Ex. 8.45 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 10, 1903.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The evening service in the Methodist
Church is now held at 7 o'clock.

Dr. J. J. Robertson has located in
Crookston for the practice of his pro-
fession.

Hoard's has now one the medical pro-
fession, Dr. J. Knight having taken up
his residence there.

Mr. Embury is the new merchant at
Hoard's having purchased the business
of the late Mr. Haig.

There are rumors of potato rot in
some places, though it is not likely to be
as general as last year.

The Rev. J. C. Bell will deliver a
series of sermons on "The Beatitudes,"
on Sunday mornings in the Methodist
Church. The first of the series will be
preached next Sabbath.

Please keep in mind the concert to be
given by the Killin-Keough Company
on the 23rd of Sept. in the Stirling
Music Hall, under the auspices of the
Presbyterian Church, Stirling. See
posters for full detail. Plan of hall at
C. E. Parker's drug store.

The Pastors and Deacons Conference
of the Peterborough Baptist Association
will be held in the Baptist Church at
Hubbille Hill on Tuesday and Wed-
nesday, Sept. 15th and 16th. Sessions
Tuesday afternoon and evening and
Wednesday morning, afternoon and
evening. All are cordially invited to
attend.

Wm. Robinson was badly gored by a
bull belonging to Wm. Stewart of
Menie, at the Toronto Exhibition on
Thursday. Robinson had just been en-
gaged to work for Stewart. He went
into the stall of the bull, and being a
stranger, was attacked and thrown over
the partition. He received a severe
gash in his right thigh, which required
eight stitches.

Killin-Keough Concert Co.

"Musical critics judge it to be one of
the best concerts ever given in Madoc."
—North Hastings Review.

"All who heard them can testify that
they are capable of giving an entertain-
ment that will afford the highest mus-
ical enjoyment."—Peterboro Examiner.

FOUND.—On Mill St., Stirling, on Sun-
day last, a silver Epworth League pin.
Owner can have same by calling at this
office.

North Hastings Fair.

The annual fall show of the North
Hastings Agricultural Society will be
held on their grounds here on Tuesday
and Wednesday, Sept. 22nd and 23rd.
The directors have made considerable
additions to the prize list, and have also
secured the services of expert judges for
all the live stock, and it is intended in
many ways to make the exhibition
more attractive than ever before.
There is no reason why North Hastings
fair should not be one of the best county
fairs in the Province. Let every effort
be made to make it a success.

The Weekly Mail and Empire will accept
trial trip subscriptions to the end of this
year for 15c. New subscribers to the
Weekly Mail and Empire from Oct. 1st will
be entitled to receive the paper until January
1st, 1904 for \$1.00. All yearly subscribers
will receive the new premium picture en-
graving reproduction in ten colors,
about the size of premiums given last year.
Subscriptions received at the News-Argus
office.

September Wedding.

MORRISON—BUTLER.

A quiet house wedding was held at
the residence of Mr. O. P. Butler in
Marmora, on the afternoon of Wednes-
day, Sept. 2nd. The contracting parties
were Miss Lena Butler and Mr. Judson
Morrison, of Deloro Mines, formerly of
Toronto. The nuptial knot was tied by
Rev. D. S. Houck, in the presence of
only a few of the family friends. The
bride wore a travelling suit of navy
blue lady's cloth skirt and white silk
waist, with pearl trimming and chiffon.
She carried a bouquet of white roses.
Her travelling hat was blue silk to
match the skirt. Miss Pearl Pinner,
the bridesmaid, wore a dark grey skirt
and white silk waist. The groom was
supported by Mr. Thos. Butler, brother
of the bride.

After a nicely prepared wedding
dinner was partaken of, the happy
couple left via C. P. R. for Toronto,
Niagara Falls and Buffalo. Upon their
return they will reside in the village.
The house was beautifully decorated
with roses, chrysanthemums and other
choice flowers. The bride received
many handsome presents.

Mr. and Mrs. Morrison were both
popular in Marmora, and their many
friends wish them abundant felicity in
married life.—Marmora Herald.

Toronto grain men expect \$1 wheat
before Christmas. Minneapolis millers
think the same price will be paid there.

Wedding Bells.

A happy event occurred last Tuesday
evening at the home of Robert King-
ston, Rawdon, when his daughter, Ida
M., was united in marriage to Mr. Ed-
ward T. Good, of Hungerford.

The house was tastefully decorated
with green foliage, sweet peas and pink
and white asters.

While the strains of the wedding
march, played by Miss Effie A. Reid,
were floating through the house, the
bride entered the parlor, leaning on the
arm of her father. She was dressed in
cream etamine, with Irish lace collar,
and carried a large bouquet of white
roses and maiden-hair fern. In her
hair were twined roses, whose foliage
rested on the traditional bridal veil.

She was assisted by her sister, Miss
Florence Kingston, who wore a dress of
cream crepe de chene with honiton lace
collar, and carried a bouquet of pink
roses and ferns. Mr. Fred Porter, of
Hungerford, was best man.

The bridal group stood under an arch
of green, from which hung in graceful
loops chains of pink and white flowers
and evergreens. From the centre of the
arch was suspended a bell of pink and
white flowers.

The ceremony was performed by Rev.
Mr. Howard, of West Huntingdon, after
which the bride and groom re-
ceived congratulations, and led the way
to the dining-room, where was spread a
sumptuous tea.

The happy couple, accompanied by
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kingston, took the
night train for Toronto and Niagara,
and left amid showers of rice and good
wishes. On their return they will re-
side in Hungerford.

Village Council.

Minutes of a regular meeting of the
village Council held Sept. 7th. Mem-
bers present J. Earl Halliwell, G. La-
grow, and L. Meiklejohn.

The minutes of last meeting were read
and confirmed.

Requisitions were received from the
school board for \$8000, for maintenance
of village schools for the year ending
Aug. 1904, and from the county for \$518,
being levy for 1903.

The following accounts were presented:

| | |
|--|---------|
| A. Godfrey, duties in July | \$16.90 |
| " " " " Aug. | 16.90 |
| C. Hoard, work on crossing | 1.88 |
| F. B. Parker, for tile, etc. | 8.75 |
| G. Alcombrac, 1 day's work | 1.25 |
| John Gould, 3 day's teaming | 2.25 |
| Mrs. Sharp, keep of Mrs. McGow- an from 1st July to 1st Sept. | 9.00 |

On motion of Mr. Meiklejohn, secon-
ded by Mr. Lagrow, the above ac-
counts were to be paid, except those of
A. Godfrey, from which the account of
R. B. Jones, for work on streets, is to
be deducted.

A by-law was passed fixing the rate
of taxation for the present year at twenty-
five mills on the dollar.

On motion the council adjourned.

JOHN S. BLACK, Clerk.

Rawdon Council

Rawdon Town Hall, Aug. 31st.

A special meeting of Rawdon Coun-
cil was called by the Reeve, in accord-
ance with adjournment at regular meet-
ing, to consider the matter re Burkit
road and other business.

Mr. Rodgers presented a legal opinion
from the Municipal World regarding
the foregoing road.

After a short discussion it was moved
by Mr. Mathews, seconded by Mr.
Kingston, that the matter in dispute be-
tween Messrs. Bateman and Burkit be
left to arbitration, provided that each
of the parties interested enter into an
agreement to abide by the award of the
arbitrators. Carried.

Mr. John Bailey named to the Coun-
cil the gentlemen who were to act as his
bondsmen.

Moved by Mr. Whitton, seconded by
Mr. Kingston, that the clerk be author-
ized to ascertain the financial standing
of these men, and report to the council.
Carried.

THOS. C. MCCONNELL, Clerk.

Livery Business For Sale.

As the subscriber intends removing
from Stirling, having purchased another
business in Campbellford, he offers the
above livery business for sale.
Terms reasonable.

WM. GALLAGHER.

THE CELEBRATED EYE SPECIALIST

Prof. J. H. De Silberg, Optician Special-
ist from Germany, will be in Stirling,
at the Stirling House parlors, three times
weekly. Watch for dates. All con-
sultations free. Those having weak or im-
perfect eyes should not fail to consult the
professor. Next visit will be in October.

School Days

MEAN..

NEW BOOTS.

Our stock offers those that please the
Boys and Girls, because they're attrac-
tive, and please the parents because
they'll wear.

Boots for little Boys and Girls, strong ones
40c. and 50c.

Boys' and Girls' "Ironclads," 85c. and \$1.
Boys' Boots, good and solid, 90c. and \$1.00.
Boys' Boots, best grain leather, - \$1.25.
Girls' Boots, nice ones, - 75c. to \$1.25.

You will find it to your advantage to come here for your School
Boots, either Boys' or Girls'. Don't fail to see "Weston's Ironclads,"
every pair guaranteed, sole leather tip and heel piece.

BIG REDUCTIONS IN BOOTS, never known so low in price
before in Stirling. All kinds of Summer Footwear must go in
the next two weeks. Come at once and get a Bargain, while the sizes
are here.

HAND-MADE BOOTS.

Don't forget that we are headquarters for Hand-Made Boots. We
use the BEST LEATHER, made up in the most substantial manner.
Every pair warranted, and you'll find our prices low.

Remember we sew all tips free. Shoe Polish from 5c. to 25c.

GEORGE REYNOLDS,

SHOE KING.

Crown Roller Mills.

Owing to extensive improvements at dam and
mill we cannot grind any coarse grains for about
two weeks. Farmers please note. Wheat can be
exchanged for flour at any time.

J. BOLDRICK & SON.

REXALL House- hold DYES.

These Dyes will dye Wool, Cotton, Silk, Jute
or mixed goods in one bath—they are the
latest and most improved dye in the world.
Try a package. All colors at
C. F. STICKLE, Agent.

PERSONALS.

Miss Gertrude Utman is visiting friends
in Campbellford.

Mr. D. R. Milne, of Cleveland, is visiting
his parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Fanning start for
their home in Rochester to-day.

Dr. T. E. and Mrs. Oliver have returned
home from their trip to the Northwest.

Mr. F. J. Boldrick, of Detroit, is visiting
his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Boldrick.

Mrs. Wm. H. Fanning and Miss May
Greene visiting Mrs. W. E. Caverley at
Havelock.

Mr. John B. Fanning left on Tuesday
morning for Kingston, to attend the fair
and visit friends there.

Mr. and Mrs. J. McManus are spending
a couple of weeks with friends in Toronto,
Aurora, and other places in the counties
of Simcoe and Dufferin.

Mrs. C. W. Thompson, who has been
spending the past week in Montreal and
Ottawa, has returned home, accompanied
by her brother, John W. Blair, Barrister,
of Montreal.

For Thirty Days.

A MIDSUMMER OFFER IN NEWSPAPERDOM.

The Toronto Daily World, a newspaper
that pays particular attention to the re-
quirements of the farmer, and has the re-
putation of publishing the most accurate
Cattle and Produce Market Reports of any
paper in Canada, together with a brief
and up-to-date news service, can be
secured clubbed with The News-Argus
for the balance of this year and up to the
first of January, 1905, for \$3.00.
While everybody is busy at the present
time, still there is no one so busy that
they cannot take advantage of a genuine
bargain and secure the best local paper,
combined with one of the brightest metro-
politan newspapers published in Canada.
This offer is only good for thirty days
from the first insertion of this advertise-
ment, which appeared in The News-Argus
on Sept. 10th. Call or mail your order to
us before Oct. 10th, 1903, as no subscrip-
tions at this rate will be taken after above
date.

Monday's attendance at the Toronto
Exhibition was estimated at 87,000,
only exceeded by the attendance on
Li Hung Chang's visit.

St. Andrew's Church, Beaverton,
founded seventy-one years ago, cele-
brated a number of interesting anni-
versaries.

There was a heavy fall of snow on the
range between Colorado Springs and
Cripple Creek on Sunday. It was im-
possible to run trains to the summit of
Pike's Peak on account of the snow
drifts.

Fall Fairs.

The following is a list of the fall fairs to
be held in this section:—

| | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| Brighton Street Fair | Sept. 16-17 |
| Frankford | " 17-18 |
| East Hastings | " 18-19 |
| NORTH HASTINGS | " 22-23 |
| Campbellford | " 24-25 |
| Shannonville | " 26 |
| Marmora | " 29 |
| L'Amable | " 30 |
| Coe Hill | Oct. 1 |
| Tweed | " 2 |
| Amundsville | " 7 |
| Warkworth | " 7-8 |
| Norwood | " 13-14 |

Auction Sale.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 11.—At Kirby's Hotel,
Stirling, a Chattel Mortgage sale of Horses
and set of single harness. Sale at 2 o'clock
p.m. Wm. Rodgers, auctioneer.

THE CELEBRATED EYE SPECIALIST

Prof. J. H. De Silberg, Optician Special-
ist from Germany, will be in Stirling,
at the Stirling House parlors, three times
weekly. Watch for dates. All con-
sultations free. Those having weak or im-
perfect eyes should not fail to consult the
professor. Next visit will be in October.

Weston's Ironclads

SOLE LEATHER

TIP & HEEL PIECE

PISTON & BOND

PISTON & BOND

PISTON & BOND

PISTON & BOND

PISTON & BOND

PISTON & BOND

PISTON & BOND

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PISTON & BOND

PISTON & BOND

HARDWARE!

STOVES.

We are filling our store with Stoves
for the Fall trade.

Call and see Gurney's Family Ban-
ner with steel plate oven. Every stove
guaranteed. 10,000 of them now in
use.

I also have a full line of Buck's
Happy Thought, for coal and wood.
Those who use this stove say it will
save one-third the quantity of wood.

I also keep a line of Souvenir Cook
Stoves, for either coal or wood.

Our stock is complete and we can
give you anything in the line of Stoves
you require, from \$1.00 to \$60.00.

No trouble to show you through.

L. MEIKLEJOHN.

The News-Argus

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

TO JAN. 1, 1904, 30c.

Notice to the Public.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN
out license as Auctioneer for the County
of Hastings, prepared to attend all sales on
shortest notice. Terms as low as the lowest,
and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at
Stirling, will be promptly attended to.
WM. RODGERS.

JOB PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS, AT

LOWEST RATES,

At News-Argus Office

THE

Stirling News-Argus

is published every Thursday morning at the
office of publication, North street, Stirling,
first door north of Parker's drug store, by

JAMES CURRIE.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per year,

If paid in advance. If not so paid, \$1.25 will
be charged.

Correspondence is invited on all legitimate
subjects, the real name of the writer to be
furnished the editor in every case. This rule
can have no exception.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For ordinary business advertisements:

Charge PER INCH per week

1 year, 6mos, 3mos

Whole col. down to half col. 7c. 8c. 9c.

THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
\$1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1903.

Vol. XXV, No. 1.



TESTING.

ments in the County. We are opening up New Fall Goods every day. We have already received our New Suitings, Overcoatings, Trousersings, Fancy Vestings, etc., and would like to take your order early.

Ready-to-Wear Clothing.

Here we have the two extremes—high grade goods and lowest price—in Suits, Overcoats, Ulsters and Jackets. Our good clothing ties our patrons to this store. We invite you in to let our Suits talk to you for a few moments. Test our clothing—that's all we ask. You will find our prices suit your purse. A few prices to convince you: Children's Serge Sailor Suits, \$1.25; Boys' Tweed Suits, \$1.75 to \$5.00; Men's Suits, \$4.00 to \$12.

New Fall Hats and Caps.

This store always receives the first shipment of the Latest Styles from the manufacturer, so that you are sure of being up-to-date if you buy your Hats and Caps here.

Ladies' Cloth Jackets.

We have a full line of the Newest and Latest styles of this season's make, from \$6.00 to \$15.00.

A Little Bit Early

but you can examine the first three shipments of our NEW FURS which have arrived this month, and have the first selection at

FRED. T. WARD'S,
YOUR TAILOR, HATTER & FURNISHER.

Fall, 1903

C. F. STICKLE

requests the pleasure of your company at their

MILLINERY OPENING,

Commencing Wednesday, Sept. 23rd

Pattern Hats, Bonnets, and Millinery Novelties.

WELCOME TO

The General Opening Stirling's New Cash Store, SATURDAY, SEPT. 19, 1903

A New, Fresh and Up-to-Date Stock of General Dry Goods and Groceries.

DRESS GOODS—A large assortment of the newest patterns in Suitings—no two alike. Prices ranging from 25c. to \$1.25 yd.

50 WAISTS of the newest patterns in waist material, one of each pattern. Come first and have your choice. These are very handsome and something that have never been shown in Stirling before.

WRAPPERS—Many patterns of the latest styles to choose from at 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

WRAPPERETTES—No end to the different patterns, all selling at 10c. and 12c. They are special and it will do you good to see them and have a wrapper of the newest design.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR in Cotton and Wool. Fleeces, Union and All Wool. All sizes from the smallest to the over sizes.

LADIES' FLANNELETTE UNDERWEAR—Something altogether new in these. Night Gowns at 65c. and 75c. Flannelette Skirts only 75c. Flannelette Drawers, 30c., 45c., 50c. Don't forget to ask about these.

A full stock of Flannelettes, Shirts, Sheets, Cottonades, Tickings, Cottons bleached and unbleached, Pillow Cottons, Gingham, Flannel, Cretonnes, Apron Gingham, White Muslins, Grain Bags, Floor and Table Oil-cloths, Buggy Rugs, etc.

TABLE SPREADS—Chenille, Tapestry, Hemp and Linen, in all sizes, all colors and patterns.

Men's Wool Top Shirts.
" Cotton Top Shirts.
" Black Sateen Shirts.
" Wool Socks, 3 pairs for 25c.
" Braces, 20c., 25c., 35c.
" Overalls, all prices.

Men's Mitts and Gloves.
Ladies' Mitts and Gloves.
Children's Mitts and Gloves.
Ladies' Opera Shawls, cream.

FLANNELETTE SHEETS, all sizes, in grey and white, 10/4 75c., 11/4 \$1.00, 12/4 \$1.35. Something extra at \$1.75. All Wool Blankets.

Also, a full and complete stock of **GROCERIES**. Produce wanted—paying 22c. for Fresh Butter, 14c. doz. for Eggs.

Don't forget to give us a call. No trouble to show goods.

G. N. MONTGOMERY.

MILNE'S OLD BLOCK.

Revolution in Public Schools

It has often been remarked that great consequences frequently arise from trifling incidents. Five years ago the Public School Board of Batavia, N. Y., met to decide what should be done about securing more school room. The lady teacher in one department had more pupils than she could handle. The local school inspector was Mr. John Kennedy, and he advised the trustees not to start a new school-room, but to adopt an idea he had in mind, viz., to not as an assistant, and not to divide the class work, but as a private instructor, moving about among the pupils, clearing up difficulties, coaching dull students, observing the weak points of each individual, and giving the assistance and instruction necessary.

The scheme worked well. The regular teacher had no more difficulty in handling so many pupils. The dullards began to overtake the cleverest pupils, they soon excelled the average. So well did the experiment work that all who witnessed its effects grew enthusiastic about it, and it was extended throughout the Batavia schools. Soon it was found unnecessary to give "home work" to the children. They worked under the eye of a teacher whose duty it was to see how they worked and to take a personal interest in each individual pupil. The plan produced improved health and spirits in teachers and pupils alike. The pupil who seemed stubborn or stupid was found to be neither one or the other when brought into personal contact with a teacher who sat down in the same seat with him and privately explained—until he understood—the mathematical principles that had always been a mere jumble of words to him.

The experiment at Batavia has worked so well that those interested in Public schools have journeyed there from all directions, and it is considered certain that this method of teaching will be adopted as quickly as possible throughout the United States. Mr. Charles R. Skinner, the Superintendent of Education for New York State, in his annual report speaks highly of the Batavia idea. He says the combination of class and individual instruction is the solution of the graded school problem. He has been watching the results of the work of the seven individual instructors in the schools of Batavia, and says such teaching prevents worry, discouragement, overstrain and breakdown. The capacities and mental characteristics of individual pupils are ascertained. As Mr. Kennedy said five years ago, when he first broached the subject to the school board: "You will see the sense of it after three minutes' consideration."

In a small rural school a teacher can know all his pupils personally and can coach individuals in such ways as is necessary. In crowded city schools, with large classes, a teacher cannot do this, and without this there is much teaching that fails in effect. Perhaps those who say that the Batavia idea will revolutionize public schools are not far wrong.—Toronto Star.

Central Ontario Railway.

In connection with the litigation over the Central Ontario Railway, the Master at Belleville has decided that interest on coupons which is more than six years in arrears is not affected by the statute of limitations. This is a victory to the extent of about \$250,000 on coupons to S. J. Ritchie, of Akron, Ohio, the principal litigant. It gives his coupons real value.

Secondly, the Master decided that bonds and coupons which were in the possession of Judge Stevenson Burke of Cleveland, Ohio, to the amount of nearly half a million dollars, are the property of Mr. Ritchie.

On the face of legislation applied for this decision is of great importance. Mr. Ritchie now owns more than one-half the bonded indebtedness of the road, and practically controls the situation.

The "Canada," a Montreal paper, says: "About seven thousand persons, most of them our compatriots, have emigrated from the Eastern States to New Ontario and North Quebec within the last six months."

An effort will be made to clear all the Congregational churches in Canada of debt within the next two years. The amount required is estimated at \$200,000 and a scheme has been proposed which, if loyally carried out, will open a new era of usefulness and prosperity for the Congregationalists in the Dominion.



The Sovereign Bank OF CANADA.

(Incorporated by Act of Parliament.)

Capital Authorized - - - \$2,000,000.
Capital Paid Up - - - 1,300,000.
Reserve Fund - - - 325,000.

HEAD OFFICE,
TORONTO.

D. M. STEWART,
General Manager.

Special Attention given to Business with Farmers. Advances made at reasonable rates.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

We accept deposits of One Dollar and upwards and allow interest from day of deposit. Absolute security.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS CONDUCTED.

STIRLING AND MARMORA.

W. M. CHANDLER, Manager.

OBITUARY.

There passed away from our midst on the morning of September the first one of the early settlers of the township of Rawdon—

ELIAS MCKIM.

He was born in the township of Richmond, near Napanee, in 1817, and there spent his boyhood, up to his 15th year, when the family moved to Thurlow. Here he spent the following seven years of his life, and then came to Rawdon, in which township he lived uninterruptedly for the remainder of his life, that is to say for 64 years. The day on which he died was his anniversary, which brought him to the great age of eighty-six.

Where first he pitched his tent in Rawdon there he died. In the early blush of manhood he faced the unbroken forest, and, in due time, turned it into a productive estate, with its well-cultivated fields, and commodious and well-furnished brick residence. Industry and integrity brought their natural reward.

He got the common school education that was available in the days of his boyhood. His parents were devoutly and ardently attached to the Methodist Church, and for this form of Christianity he preserved through life a strong preference. And he was wont to show his attachment to the church of his parentage and youth by giving freely of his means for its support. When it was decided to erect a place of worship at Wellman's he was one of the first to render assistance. He cut the timber necessary for the frame on his own farm, and drew it to the site as a free-will offering.

He was born of parents who were U. E. Loyalists, and he was unwavering in his attachment to the throne and constitution. During his life-time he had many opportunities of proving the sincerity of his imperial patriotism, for he had lived under five British sovereigns.

His personal appearance was very striking. He was of rugged frame, tall and strong, and of resolute will, which corresponded well with the body which enshrined it. Never once had any members of his family occasion to watch by his bed at night to minister to him, till the last night came.

That he was held in general esteem is made evident by the fact that he held the offices of Church and school trustee, and that of deputy reeve.

In his own house he delighted to practice hospitality, and ever extended a hearty welcome to the ministers of the Gospel.

Sidney furnished him with a partner in life, Miss Polly Hulsey, who shared with him the joys and sorrows of wedded life, and who now mourns her loss. There were born to them two children, Ida, (Mrs. Garrison) who continues with the husband and children in the homestead, and Elda, (the late Mrs. Curtis,) who died 17 years ago.

Of the late Mr. McKim's family only three are now living, Mrs. Snider of Sidney, Mrs. Ryan of Belleville, and Mr. Edward McKim, of Plainfield.

Service was conducted at the house by Rev. R. Duke, and the body was laid away in the Stirling cemetery, in the hope of a resurrection to eternal life.

Snow Storms in the West.

A despatch from Denver, Colorado, dated Sept. 15, says:—A storm has prevailed in the northern part of the state for the past twenty-four hours. In a number of places snow fell, and the storm approached the proportions of a blizzard. In the mountains it has been snowing for several days.

A Cheyenne, Wyoming, despatch of the same date says: A very heavy snowstorm has been in progress here since Sunday, and shows no indication of abating. From Laramie come reports of a fall of eighteen inches of snow during the past twenty-four hours. Telephone and electric light wires were broken by the weight of the snow, and last night the city was in darkness.

It is reported that two feet of snow has fallen in many sections of North Dakota.

The Ontario Health Officers, in session at Peterboro, passed a resolution in favor of military drill in the Public schools.

A heavy rainstorm, followed by snow in some sections, throughout Minnesota and parts of Wisconsin and Iowa, and snow storms in North Dakota and Montana, have caused great damage to crops.

September at "Sterling Hall."

September breezes talk of Fall and coming Winter, and already our offerings indicate that Summer is gone, and that we have prepared to protect our customers against the rigors of another Fall and Winter. Never before have preparations been more complete, and in largeness and quality of stocks and genuine good values there will be no disappointment.

"Josh Billings" remarks—"Success don't consist in never makin' blunders, but in never makin' the same one twice." If you are already dealing at "Sterling Hall" you are making no blunder; if not you can mend the errors of your ways by coming at once and partaking of its many trading advantages.

AUTUMN

Dress Goods and Waist Goods Reception.

We are pleased to invite you to examine our large variety of NEW FALL DRESS GOODS. Selected in the best markets, from the best makers, they are at once rich in extent, novelty, variety and beauty.

PRIESTLEY'S CELEBRATED GOODS in plain and Fancy Weaves, at 50c. to \$1.50 per yd.

NOVELTIES in flecked and fancy designs at 50c., 75c. \$1.00, \$1.25.

BLACK GOODS in all makes at 25c. to \$2.00 per yd.

Ladies' Jackets and Skirts.

In this line our showing is now very complete. The "Northway" garments are largely to the front, and for style, good value, and shape keeping qualities cannot be excelled.

SKIRTS—We have an extra good Frieze Skirt in Black and Grey, at \$2, and special values in other lines, handsomely trimmed, at \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$6.50.

JACKETS—In these the short, Box back and Monte Carlo prevail. Plain Black, Black flecked with white, and grey Zibelines are the leading cloths. Our prices glide along easily at \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00, \$10.00, \$12.50, and \$15.00.

CARPETS.

Year by year Carpets are becoming a stronger feature of Fall trading. We are prepared to meet a larger demand with a new and complete stock of all lines. Prices are marked to lowest point.

Hemp and Jutes at 15, 20, 25, and 30c.

Unions at 25, 35, 40, and 50c.

Wools at 60c., and 75c.

Tapestries at 35, 45, 50, 60, and 75c.

Brussels at 90c. and \$1.00.

Velvets at \$1.25.

For Men and Boys.

RAINCOATS.

These are especially valuable at this season. Here you can find the largest assortment, and prices the most reasonable. Raincoats that are waterproof at \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$5.00, \$7.50, \$10.00 and 12.50.

SUITS AND OVERCOATS.

Recent Fall arrivals in new and nobby styles are already shown. You cannot do better than equip yourself here in everything in the Clothing line. Remember we guarantee both quality and price to be right.

Special Bargains.

FLANNELETTE in light and dark patterns, 29 to 30 inches wide at 5c. per yard.

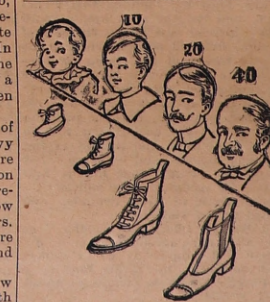
PURE LINEN TOWELLING, 18 inches wide, regular 8c. yd. for 6c. yd.
25 dozen Wool Sox, regular 15c. pair for 10c. pair.
25 dozen " " extra heavy, regular 25c. pair, 3 pairs for 50c.

W. R. MATHER,

Direct Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

SHOES FOR ALL AGES.

For Boys, Girls, Youths and Misses;
for Men and Women.



We have selected our lines with care to suit all occasions.
Boys Strong Boots 75c. to \$5.00.
Girls School Boots 75c. to \$15.00.
A splendid boot for Women \$1.00.
Men's Long Boots \$1.75 to \$4.00.

We have everything you need in footwear and the price is moderate.
We are also headquarters for hand made work.
Repairing neatly done.

J. W. BROWN,
RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT.

Voters' List Court

Village of Stirling.

Notice is hereby given that a Court will be held, pursuant to the Ontario Voters List Act, by his Honor the Junior Judge of the County Court of the County of Hastings, at the TOWN HALL, in Stirling, on

Monday, the 21st day of September,

1903, at one o'clock, p. m., to hear and determine the several complaints of errors and omissions in the Voters' List of the Municipality of the Village of Stirling for 1903.

All persons having business at the Court are required to attend at the said time and place.

Dated at Stirling, this 8th day of Sept., 1903.

JOHN S. BLACK,
Clerk of the village of Stirling.

Palace Shaving Parlor.

The undersigned has now open to the public the finest Shaving Parlor ever opened up in Stirling.

Having been in Peterboro' for the past year learning all the latest ideas of the profession, I am now prepared to do all work up-to-date. A call solicited.

Shop opposite Post Office, formerly Parker Brothers' Bank.

W. W. HAGERMAN, Proprietor.

CROCKERY SPECIALS

We have received a package of Crockery consisting of

DINNER SETS,

CHINA TEA SETS,

which we are selling at low prices in order to make room for our Fall Stock.

TOILET SETS

In Pink, Old Blue, and Slate Color at \$3.50 per set.

SALT.

Another car of Rice's Fine Salt in Barrels and Sacks, just arrived.

S. HOLDEN.

One Woman Too Many

"Why so petulant, Ally? Had a hard day's shopping? Confide in your cousin."

The man looked at his table-companion out of the corners of his eyes and then smiled blandly at the entrance which the hand of an invisible man insinuated between him and his host's daughter.

Miss Alice Frankle's dark face darkened, her mouth contracted impatiently, and her eyes revolved over the glittering dinner-table.

"Relatively," he continued, "I know I'm more compared with Sir John, yonder, for instance. But I have many good points. Talk stocks, shares, and so on, and you'll find me bright as a button."

"I'm sick of such subjects! Surely, surely, worth millions? And that I'm heir to it all without having to think of the deals that did it, and the flutters that increase it. Give me a man who—"

"With a soul above money—oh? My dear cousin, let me tell you a secret. There aren't any to be had!"

"I think I know one," she said bitterly.

"Where? What's the figure he won't bite at? Who is the—Oh, hush! There isn't a man in London, not in some matrimonial trust or combination, who wouldn't bite at your purse-strings, for instance." He glanced over the dinner-table at the assembled guests, and pursed his lips up as if to whistle. "You don't mean Sir John Leveral?"

Miss Frankle did not reply; indeed, she scarcely spoke again during the dinner, but whenever her eyes rose from her plate they always dwelt for a moment on the handsome face of Sir John Leveral before they returned; and each time an unmistakable gleam of malice brightened them. She knew she was beautiful, and that her beauty slighted was galling enough; but for her charms to be resisted, and the magnetism of her immense fortune defied by a man circumstanced as she knew the young baronet was, filled her narrow little soul with torturing resentment. No, he had no excuse, or she would have been the very circumstances which led to him being so often present at her parents' entertainments should have excited in him some susceptibility to the influence of her charms and the gleam of her fortune. But no; he had purposely misunderstood her insinuating glances, which would have brought other men to her feet at once; and he had laughed away lightly every suggestion of a caress in her look, manner, or action. He had stung her pride to madness.

And yet it was nearly always at her suggestion that he was arranged for him to come, although his coldness, indifference to her changed her love or him into an unruly passion. But the notion that he might choose another woman was worse. That was as the infinite to the minute.

And so long as she could stealthily watch him and perceive him drifting in love towards Cynthia Barry, she could tell when the moment arrived to strike, to crush him in humility, to expose and shame him, and Cynthia Barry, too. For what would Cynthia's feeling be when she learnt she had been made love to—she, a Barry, with two thousand a year—made love to an "extra man"? A pittance, perhaps—two thousand a year, but enough to make a woman strong in a spirit of independence, and to nourish a Barry's hereditary pride.

She watched them furiously through the dinner, and with a jealous woman's instinct divined that Miss Barry found almost as much pleasure in Sir John's company as he found in hers; and when the millionaire's daughter rose with the ladies from the table, she had decided that the hour of Sir John's humiliation was rapidly approaching. She knew it had arrived when, an hour later, she missed Cynthia and Sir John from the drawing-room, and, stealing into the conservatory, found them sitting together in a divan half-hidden by palms and ferns. She saw them at a moment like a flash, and she knew that she had gained some semblance of control over herself; and she heard Cynthia laugh lightly, like the water that splashed and rippled over the rocks at the end of the conservatory. She knew by the light Sir John was not declaring his love to a woman ever laughs when a man does that; but there was in the laugh something that told Alice Frankle that it rose straight from a heart touched by the ineffable joy of loving.

One step and she stood before them.

Sir John rose slowly, and reading her mind, he rose alphabet he herself had taught him to read. Cynthia started, and looked perplexed from the woman to the man. But before either could speak, Miss Frankle strode forward.

"Do you consider you are earning your fee by picking out the most charming and beautiful girl in the room and devoting yourself to her, Sir John?" she said, smiling scornfully.

"For pity's sake, Miss—"

"Of acting honorably to this lady in making love to her who is ignorant of your position here?" she cut in fiercely.

"Alice, how dare you!" cried Miss Barry, springing to her feet with shining eyes and flaming cheeks. "He was not!"

"My dear girl," replied Miss Frankle deliberately, ignoring Sir John's appealing looks and gestures. "I speak for your own good. This gentleman is not your friend, your attention to our honored guest, and naturally you accept his attentions under the impression he is a friend of ours; but he is not, he comes for a few, is engaged for the evening, like

a conjurer, a ventriloquist, an—extra waiter, to help entertain our guests—to fill up a gap at the table, an extra man. And he is taking advantage of your ignorance to make love to you to capture a rich and charming wife. But that is too much for me. I have one guest in my mind, and that is you. Tomorrow I shall lodge a complaint against you with your agents."

II.

Miss Barry, from whose cheeks the color had disappeared, whose eyes were dulled by mental pain, turned slightly to the man, and, without looking at him, said:

"Why do you not speak?"

"I have nothing to say. She is correct as to essential facts, though malice perverts the truth. I do not speak, but I would rather sell myself cheaply than be a profit to myself. I am a poor man, waiting for a dead man's shoes, which are mine by right, and another's by law—my father's fortune, which reverted to my uncle, a millionaire, I do not attempt to disguise a smile of admiration for the way she had turned his metaphor upon him.

"How do you do, Miss Frankle?" he said. "So pleased you looked in before I left. Good-day, Mr. Frankle. You withdraw your offer, I take it? As to our mine all the capital is subscribed by ourselves, and we're satisfied that it will pay. By the way, you'll find a preliminary prospectus of our company in to-day's 'Morning Post'—notices of weddings arranged. Good-bye!"—London Answers.

HOW TO DO IT.

"I noticed," said the druggist to his assistant, "that a gentleman came in with a prescription, and that you took it and gave him the stuff in about the minutes. What do you mean by that?"

"It was only carbolic acid and water," replied the assistant. "I simply had to pour a few drachms of acid into the bottle and fill it up with water."

"Never mind if you had only to do that," the druggist declared. "Don't you know that every prescription must take at least half an hour to dispense or the customer will think he isn't getting anything for his money?"

"When a prescription for salt and water or peppermint and cough syrup is handed to you, you must look at it doubtfully, as if it were very hard to make up. Then you must bring it to me, and we will both read it and shake our heads. After that you go back to the customer and ask him if he wants it to-day. When he says he does, you answer that you'll make a special effort."

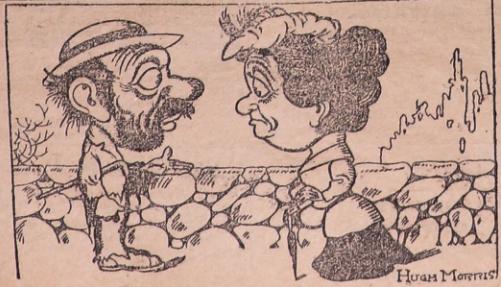
"Now, a patient appreciates a prescription that there has been so much trouble over, and when he takes it he derives some benefit from it. But don't you do any more of that three-minute prescription, my boy, if you want to become a first-class druggist."

SOLDIERS WHO LIVED LONG.

It is not always true that war shortens life. The sole survivor of the Greek war of independence is said to be 105 years old, and the last survivors of wars have often reached a much greater age. Sir Joseph Blyer, one of the king's physicians has spoken to a man who fought in the battle of Buxar, which took place in 1764. William Gillespie, who saved the colors at Preston Pans, and is on the roll of Chelsea pensioners, died in Dumfries at 109, and the last survivor of the capture of Gibraltar lived to be 115. Thomas Wimmis, who died in 1791, near Tuen, in Ireland, had fought in the battle of Landen in 1701, and Phoebe Hessel, the Amazon, who received a bayonet wound at Fontenoy in 1745, lived to be 108, receiving a pension from the private purse of George IV. until her death. A veteran of Culloden drew a pension for sixty years, and died aged 106, and a man whose horse was shot under him at Edgehill in 1642 died ninety-four years later, aged 113. There is now no survivor of Waterloo, but Madame Givron, of Vieville, Hainault, saw the ground drenched with blood, and Napoleon riding "as if in a dream."

POINTED AND SARCASTIC.

Some of the ordinary expressions of the Chinese are very pointed and sarcastic. A blustering, harmless fellow they call a "paper tiger." Overdoing a thing they call a "hunchback making a bow." A spendthrift they off at once. Those who expend their charity on remote objects, but neglect their family, are said to "hang a lantern on a pole, which is seen afar, but gives no light below."



PUT HIM OUT OF THE RUNNING.

Mrs. Bighart—How did you ever come to this? Flimsy Fiddles—Well, you see, m'm, I was a velocipede painter and a dealer of bicycle ruined my business.

About the House

SUGGESTION FOR PICKLES.

Nearly all vegetables can be pickled. The best pickles are made from fresh, tender vegetables. Use the best cider vinegar. Alum makes a crisp pickle. Blend spices carefully, and do not use too plentifully. Keep in a cool dark place in stone jars or glass cans. A piece of horse radish in the vinegar prevents mold.

Pickles Without Cooking.—One cupful of sugar, one cupful salt, one good sized root of horseradish, one pound of mustard seed, one gallon vinegar, mixed spice to taste. Boil the above ingredients. Then allow the prepared vinegar to become cold before putting in the cucumbers. Use the smallest pickles as the largest ones do not pickle so well. For the small ones this way of preparing them is excellent. Crisp, plump and tender, when once put up by this easy method, you will never again resort to the old ways of making cucumber pickles.

Sweet Tomato Pickles.—Cut your tomatoes in quite thick slices, put in a crock with salt sprinkled plentifully between each layer. Let them stand for 24 hours. Then drain and cook in weak vinegar until tender. Drain carefully, and set in crocks or cans, then cover with a mixed vinegar well sweetened. The woman who is famous for the excellence of her sweet tomato pickle, writes me that these pickles will keep for years as she has proven. When fruit is scarce her family relishes these sweetened green tomatoes, with their pleasant, tart flavor, as a supper dish. Sends me her recipe for chopped tomato pickle. Use equal amounts of green tomatoes and cabbage; chop fine, arrange in a crock in layers with salt sprinkled between. Let stand for 24 hours, then salt the same as the sweet tomato pickle.

Sliced Mustard Pickles.—One dozen cucumbers sliced, two dozen very small cucumbers, one quart of small onions, one large cauliflower, steamed slightly. Soak all these ingredients in cold brine over night. Paste for the pickles is made as follows: One half pound of ground yellow mustard, one teaspoonful of flour, one teaspoonful of sugar, one-half ounce of turmeric. Rub the above ingredients together with a little vinegar until smooth. Then add three quarts of vinegar, letting it scald until a thick paste. Next add one-half cup of celery seed, and pour the hot paste over the pickles, put in cans and seal.

Pickled Peaches.—To every pound of the peeled fruit allow half a pound of white sugar, and arrange the two in the preserving kettle in alternate layers, as in preserving. Bring slowly to a boil, and while it is coming to this point prepare the vinegar. Measure out a pint of this for every six pounds of the fruit, and to every pint add a tablespoon each of ground cinnamon, cloves and mace, first mixing them into equal portions, and tying each up in a bit of thin muslin. After the spices are in the vinegar, put this upon the peaches, and boil fifteen minutes. Take out the peaches with a skimmer, spread them upon the flat dish, boil the syrup until thick, put the fruit into jars, pour in the syrup, and seal.

Pickled Onions.—Select small white onions as nearly one size as possible peel them, and throw them into a tub of cold water. Drain them, and for four days, when a fresh brine must be made scalding hot, and in this the onions must be boiled five minutes. Again they must be drained, cold water must be poured over them, and they must stay in this half a day, or over night. Drain, put in jars, and pour over them a boiling spiced vinegar. Prepare this by adding two quarts of vinegar half a cup of sugar, eighteen whole cloves, and as many whole peppers, a dozen whole allspice, and six blades of mace. Boil all together for five minutes, and it is ready.

Sliced Cucumber Pickles.—Slice two dozen good sized cucumbers, and boil them one hour in just enough vinegar to cover them. To one gallon of vinegar (not that in which they were boiled) put one tablespoon each of ground ginger, cinnamon, black pepper, mustard seed, ground garlic, and whole celery seed, one teaspoonful each of ground ginger, allspice and cloves, half a teaspoonful of cayenne, and a cupful of sugar. Lay the sliced cucumbers in this; let them lie for two hours, and put into jars.

A HYGIENIC BEDROOM.

Every bedroom should be provided with the essentials for healthful sleep and the daily supply of bath. As each person has his own room should be kept free from anything that would tend to contaminate the air.

It should be as large as one can afford, and the windows so arranged that they may be opened at the top and bottom.

If possible the floor should be bare and the rugs so small that they can be taken out of doors with ease for cleaning and airing.

Everything about the room should be washable. The bed should be light, and fitted with strong castors, so that it may be readily moved. The springs should be of a kind that will not allow the heaviest part of the body to sink, and so cause the sleeper to lie in a cramped position.

Many people prefer a cheap, hard mattress next the spring, and a light one of hair on this; but any kind of a mattress is better than one that is too soft, and does not all do not overfurnish the bedroom.

PICTURES.

In hanging pictures, says an author

PERSONAL POINTERS.

Interesting Gossip About Some Prominent People.

The ex-Empress Eugenie still cherishes a true Spaniard's taste for strong perfumes, her favorite being lemon, verbena, and sandal-wood. The oldest man on earth is said to be Izai Rodastay—135—of Moscow, Russia, and the oldest woman Mrs. Nancy Hollifield—117—of Battle Creek, Michigan.

King Edward is the first King of Great Britain and Ireland who has ever travelled on an Irish railway. When George IV. visited Ireland in 1821 there were no railways.

Sir Donald Currie, even as a child, made up his mind to be a great owner of ships some day, and by way of preparing himself for a future responsibility he made a fleet of toy boats which was the envy and despair of his boy friends.

Queen Alexandra has a favorite teapot, which is often in use when the Queen is at Sandringham. It is exceedingly curious, very old, and is said to be of priceless value. The teapot is in the shape of a stout Dutchman sitting astride a barrel of wine. The old man's cap serves for a lid, and a gold tap lets out the favorite five o'clock beverage.

Sir Ronald Ross recalls the golden age of learning for Italian women. She is the first woman in modern times to be appointed to a University chair in Italy. She has the chair of zoology and comparative anatomy at Messina, and that of professor extraordinary of comparative anatomy at Bologna.

A London girl, Miss Nora Stanton Blatch, two years ago entered Cornell University, N. Y., to take up a course of instruction in engineering, being the only woman amongst the graduates so studying. So thorough has been her training that she included forge work in it, and actually took her place at one of the college blacksmith's twenty forges.

King Alfonso had a little adventure, rather unusual with Sovereigns, the other day. His Majesty was walking in the Prado, when a bullock broke from a herd that was being driven and, tearing away at full gallop, showed every disposition to use its horns among the pedestrians and equestrians. There was a regular stampede, but the King showed his spirit, and, drawing his revolver, brought the beast down with two or three swiftly-delivered shots.

Mr. Auberon Herbert is a younger son of the third Earl of Carnarvon. He is of a gentle, philosophic nature, for which he has an unending reward. Every year he gives a free tea lasting three days, to which thousands gladly flock, at his place near Bournemouth, England. The first two days are for tradespeople and farmers, and the third for the gipsies, but anyone who likes can go. The tea is served in a beautiful glade in his grounds, and there are music and dancing while the patriarchal-looking host goes round among his guests seeing that they are having plenty of refreshment and enjoyment.

Lord Brampton tells the following story of the days before he became Mr. Justice Hawkins. His first brief was to defend one of two men charged with coinage. When they were placed in the dock he overheard a brief colloquy between them. Coiner No. 1, told his comrade that he was to be defended by a very good man. Coiner No. 2 said he also was defended. He did not know the gentleman's name, "but"—indicating Mr. Hawkins—he added, admiringly, "he was a smart 'un. When he came over the fee he was a smart 'un, i.e., the sovereign—'between his teeth and bit it.' He's the chap for my money."

The yearly expenses of the Sultan of Turkey have been estimated at no less a sum than \$30,000,000. Of this \$6,500,000 was spent on the clothing of the women, and \$2,000,000 on the Sultan's own wardrobe. Nearly another \$6,500,000 is swallowed up by presents, \$5,000,000 goes for pocket-money, and still another \$5,000,000 for the table. It seems incredible that so much money can possibly be spent in a year by one man, but when it is remembered that some 1,500 people reside within the palace walls, and live luxuriously and dress expensively at the cost of the Civil List, it appears a little more comprehensible.

The czar of Russia is said to be very superstitious and to have great confidence in relics. He wears a ring in which he believes is embedded a piece of the true Cross. It was originally one of the treasures of the Vatican, and was presented to an ancestor of the czar for diplomatic reasons. The value which its owner sets upon the ring with its embedded relic is shown by the following fact. Some years ago he was travelling from St. Petersburg to Moscow when the playboy discovered that he had forgotten the ring. The train was stopped immediately and a special messenger sent back in an express for it, nor would the czar allow the train to move until eight hours afterwards, the messenger returned with the relic. Irishmen with a full brogue found a friend in Mr. G. T. Cline, who has just died at Chicago. He was a millionaire reclusive and miser, but had the one "vice" of spending money on Irishmen. He was said to be a very generous drinker for them, and so set their ready tongues wagging more furiously than ever. After the World's Fair Mr. Cline bought a hotel of seventy-five rooms, and lived alone in one room, but had all the others furnished. Under his bed he kept eight violins, among them an Amati worth \$1,500. He was almost constantly day and night during the last ten years. Mr. Cline must have had a rare soul for music when he would lavish peace on an Irishman's tongue and play his fiddle to stave off the pangs of hunger. He allowed himself only \$3 a month for food.

THE MARKETS

Prices of Grain, Cattle, etc in Trade Centres.

Toronto, Sept. 15.—Wheat—The market is quiet, with prices steady. No. 2 white and red winter, now, quoted at 75 to 76c milling rates. Spring wheat, 73c for No. 2 east. Manitoba wheat is easier. No. 1 hard is quoted at 88c. No. 1 Northern, 84c. No. 2 Northern, 82c. The quotations grinding in transit are: No. 1 hard, \$1.04; No. 1 Northern, \$1.03, and No. 2 Northern, \$1.

Oats—The market is unchanged, with moderate demand. No. 2 white 80c low freight to New York, and at 80c east. No. 1 unchanged at 81c east.

Barley—The demand is good, with offerings limited. No. 3 extra quoted at 43 to 44c middle freight, and No. 3 at 42c middle freight.

Rye—The market is quiet, with prices 40 to 50c middle freight. Feas—Trade dull, with No. 2 white quoted at 61c high freight, and at 63c east.

Corn—The market is quiet and steady. No. 3 American yellow quoted at 59c on track, Toronto, and No. 3 mixed at 58c Toronto. Canadian corn nominal.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents quoted at \$3 to \$3.05 middle freight in buyers' sacks for export. Straight rollers of special brands, for domestic trade, quoted at \$3.35 to \$3.50 in bbls. Manitoba flour firm. No. 1 patents, \$4.45 to \$4.55; No. 2 patents, \$4.15 to \$4.25, and strong bakers', \$4 to \$4.15 on track, Toronto.

Milled—Bran steady at \$16, and shorts at \$18 here. At outside points bran is quoted at \$12.50 to \$13, and shorts at \$16.50. Manitoba bran in sacks, \$17, and shorts at \$19 here.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—The market continues fairly active, with supplies ample; good demand for best qualities. We quote: Choice 1-lb. rolls, 16 to 16 1/2c; select, 14 to 14 1/2c; secondary grades, store packed, 12 1/2 to 13c; creamery prints, 19 to 20c; solids, 17 1/2 to 18 1/2c.

Eggs—The market is steady. We quote: Strictly fresh gathered stock, 16 to 17c; ordinary candled, 15c; seconds and checks, 10 1/2 to 11c.

Cheese—The market is quiet, with prices firm. Best qualities job at 11 to 11 1/2c per lb.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apples—The offerings of apples are fair, and prices steady. Choice stock quoted at \$1.25 per bush. Beans—Trade dull, with prices nominal. Prime whites are quoted at \$1.75 per bush.

Honey—The market is quiet, at 6 to 6 1/2c per lb. for bulk, and \$1 to \$1.50 for comb.

Hay—Demand fair, with offerings moderate. No. 1 new will bring \$9 on track, Toronto.

Straw—The market is quiet at \$5.25 to \$5.50 per ton for car lots on track.

Hops—Trade dull, with prices nominal at 17 to 20c.

Potatoes—The offerings are fair, and prices are steady. Car lots are quoted at 85c per bush, and at 50c per bag.

Poultry—The market is steady. Chickens, 60 to 70c per pair. Ducks 70 to 90c per pair. Turkeys, 12 to 13c per lb.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs are steady. Cured meats unchanged at a good demand. We quote: Bacon, long clear, 9 1/2 to 10c, in ton and case lots. Pork—Mess, \$18.50 to \$19.50; do, short cut, \$21.50.

Smoked Meats—Hams, light to medium, 14 to 14 1/2c; do, heavy, 13 to 13 1/2c; rolls, 11 to 11 1/2c; shoulders, 10 1/2c; hams, 15 to 15 1/2c; short-cut bacon, 14 to 14 1/2c.

Lard—The market is unchanged. Tierces, 9 1/2c; tubs, 9 1/2c; pails, 10c; compound, 8 to 9c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Duluth, Sept. 15.—Close—Wheat—No. 1 hard, to arrive, 83 1/2c; No. 1 Northern, 82 1/2c; No. 2 Northern, 80 1/2c; new, No. 1 Northern, on track, 83 1/2c; No. 2 Northern, 81 1/2c; September, 82 1/2c; December, 80 1/2c; May, 83 1/2c.

Minneapolis, Sept. 15.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, to arrive, 83 1/2c; No. 1 Northern, 82 1/2c; No. 2 Northern, 80 1/2c; new, December, 82 1/2c. Rye—Firm; No. 1, 56 1/2 to 57c. Barley—Firm; No. 2, 65 to 76c; sample, 48 to 63c. Corn—December, 51 1/2c.

St. Paul, Sept. 15.—Wheat—December, 80 1/2c; May, 83 1/2c; on track, No. 1 hard, 85 1/2c; No. 1 Northern, 84 1/2c; No. 2 Northern, 83c; No. 3 Northern, 76 to 82c.

Buffalo, Sept. 15.—Flour—Firm. Wheat—Offerings light; No. 2 red winter, 83 1/2c; through bill. Corn—Easy; No. 2, 54 1/2 to 57c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, 40c; No. 2 mixed, 38 1/2c. Canal freight—Steady; fair demand.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Sept. 15.—Grain—Peas, 53c high freight; 72c float here; rye 53c east; 58 1/2c float here; wheat, 48 to 49c; oats, 10 to 12c; 37 1/2c store here; new, 35c float here; September delivery; faxseed, \$1.15 on track here; feed barley, 50c; No. 3 barley, 52 1/2c; corn, 60c for No. 2 yellow American. Flour—Manitoba \$4.20 to \$4.30; strong bakers', \$4.20 to \$4.30; strong bakers', \$3.75 to \$4.25; Ontario straight rollers, \$3.75 to \$3.85; in bags, \$1.80 to \$1.90; patents, \$4 to \$4.25; extras, \$1.60. Feed—Manitoba bran, \$17; shorts, \$19, bags included; Ontario bran, in bulk, \$16 to \$16.50; shorts in bulk, \$19 to \$20. Beans—

Choice primes, \$1.60. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$19 pound; refined lard, 8c; pure Canadian lard, 8 1/2c; finest lard, 10 to 10 1/2c; hams, 13 1/2 to 14 1/2c; bacon, 14 to 15c; live hogs, \$6 to \$6.25; fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$8.50; American clear backs, \$18.75; clear shoulder pork, \$18.50. Eggs—Canada selected, 18c; straight receipts, 15 1/2c; No. 2, 12c. Cheese—Ontario, 11 1/2 to 11 3/4c; Townships, 11 1/2c; Quebec, 11c. Butter—Townships creamery, 19 1/2 to 20c; Quebec, 19 to 19 1/2c; Western dairy, 15 1/2 to 18c per section, in 10-lb. tins, 8c.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Sept. 15.—Business in cattle of all descriptions at the Western Market showed a decided improvement to-day, and prices were firm all through. The few extra offerings of exporters, more being sold to-day than for some time past.

A continued shortness in the supply of good and choice butchers' cattle was reported, and prices of these descriptions were strong, without a quotable advance. Medium grades were steady in tone, and met with some enquiry. The active demand for feeders and stockers previously reported continued, and quite a number of transactions were recorded in this class. The prices, however, were no higher than before.

The better class of milch cows were wanted and sold quickly, but the cheaper kinds were quiet in tone, and did not bring as comparatively good prices as the other classes. The arrivals of sheep and lambs were fairly large, and as the enquiry in these continued brisk, selling was carried on with satisfaction to both buyers and sellers. The prices of lambs kept firm.

The arrivals were 67 cars, containing 905 cattle, 1,637 sheep and lambs, 1,298 hogs, and 13 calves. The demand for exporters was brisk, and the range of quotations was \$4.40 to \$4.75 per cwt.

The feeling in butchers' was strong. The quotations for a few individual cases: Loads of good, \$3.60 to \$4.15; common to fair, \$3.15 to \$3.50; rough, \$2.50 to \$3.10; canners, \$2 up.

Trade in feeders was good. We quote: Feeders, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$4 to \$4.25; those of 850 to 1,000 lbs., \$3.60 to \$3.85; stockers, 600 to 800 lbs., \$3 to \$3.35; stock calves, 400 to 600 lbs., \$2.50 to \$2.75 per cwt.

The values of sheep were steadily maintained and lambs continued strong in price, and although the run was large, business was over early in the day. We quote: Export ewes, \$3.40 to \$3.50; export bucks, \$2.50 to \$2.75; lambs, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2, and \$2.50 to \$3.75 each.

The market for calves was steady at 4 1/2 to 5 1/2c per lb.

Milch cows and springers sold at the way between \$3.50 and \$4.25 each. Hogs were quiet and unchanged at \$6.25 for select, 160 to 200 lbs.; and \$6 for fats and lights.

TRANSPARENT MAN DEAD.

End of "Count" Orloff, a Noted European Freak.

A Vienna dispatch says: "Count" Orloff, the well-known "transparent" man, who has been exhibited all over Europe as a freak, has just died at Toplitz, Bohemia. He consisted of practically nothing but skin and bones. The latter were of a peculiar substance, and so transparent that one could tell the time from a watch through his leg. An attempt was made by the University of Leipzig to secure the body for scientific purposes, but the late "Count's" manager asked an exorbitant sum, and negotiations fell through.

CANADA'S WEALTH.

Sir Robert Giffen Estimates it at \$1,300,000,000.

A London dispatch says: Sir Robert Giffen, reading a paper before the British Association on the wealth of the Empire, and how it should be used, gives Canada's aggregate income as \$270,000,000. Australia's as \$210,000,000, Canada's capital or wealth as \$1,300,000,000, Australia's as \$1,100,000,000.

RUSSIAN HARVESTS FAIR.

Estimated at Five-Sixths of Last Year's Crops.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says: The Finance Minister estimates the grain harvest in million poods (a pood is 40 pounds), as follows: Winter wheat, 300; spring wheat, 480; winter rye, 1,250; oats, 650; barley, 375. The harvests exceed the poor averages of the years 1897 to 1901, being about five-sixths of last year's yield, which was an improvement over past years.

GIFFEN TALKED FIGURES.

Placed Canada's Wealth at Over a Billion Pounds.

A London dispatch says: Sir Robert Giffen, reading a paper before the British Association on the wealth of the Empire and how it should be used, gives Canada's aggregate income as \$270,000,000. Australia's as \$210,000,000, Canada's capital, or wealth, as \$1,300,000,000, Australia's as \$1,100,000,000.

CARNEGIE TO THE RESCUE

May Buy the Battlefield of Bannebrookburn to Save It.

A London dispatch says: It is said that Andrew Carnegie is negotiating for the purchase of the famous battlefield of Bannebrookburn, near Stirling, Scotland, in order to save it from falling into the hands of builders.

FIRE AT HANLAN'S POINT.

Two Grand Stands and the Bar Destroyed.

A Toronto despatch says: Fire visited Hanlan's Point on Thursday night, and, notwithstanding the rain, the fire department was called out. The spot where previously stood the grand stand and bleachers of the athletic field and the bar-room. The blaze caused a big fire, so much so that one of the fire department was from box 147, away up at College street and Spadina avenue. Thousands of people attracted by the glare, hurried towards the water front, expecting to see one of the large business houses in the wholesale district in flames. As it was, the fire, viewed from along the wharves, presented a great spectacle. The stands, as they burned, could be plainly seen across the bay, but the story spread around the city in marvellously quick time, that the hotel at Hanlan's Point was the place where the fire broke out. The fire department was kept busy reassuring excited people that the whole stand was not in danger of destruction. Thousands also watched it from the Exhibition grounds. Manager Solman of the Toronto Ferry Company estimated the loss at from \$15,000 to \$20,000.

BROTHER OF D. D. MANN.

Was Killed by a Machine He Had Invented.

A Winnipeg despatch says: Word was received on Friday night in the city that Hugh Mann, brother of D. D. Mann, vice-president of the Canadian Northern Railway, was accidentally killed while superintending the operation of his track-laying machine, just beyond Erwood. The massive machine went out of order, and while endeavoring to set it right, he lost his footing, and was crushed so badly that death resulted.

For years Mr. Mann had been perfecting this mechanism, which was of his own invention, and frequently during this time he had narrow escapes from death. The machine is a cumbersome affair, and the inventor had hopes that when completed it would lay two miles of track a day, and at the same time would save a great amount of manual labor. It is believed that the accident occurred at Greenwood, which is about twenty miles west of Erwood, and on the line that is ultimately to bring Prince Albert into direct communication with Winnipeg. At this point the railway passes through a deep cutting, and crosses the Greenwood River.

LET US GIVE THANKS.

Thanksgiving Proclamation Issued at Ottawa.

An Ottawa despatch says: The Canada Gazette proclaims Thanksgiving Day in these terms: "Edward the Seventh, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British dominions beyond the seas, King, defender of the faith, Emperor of India. "To all whom these presents shall come or whom the same may in any wise concern, greeting. "Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His great goodness to vouchsafe this year unto our Dominion of Canada a bountiful harvest and other blessings. "We, therefore, considering that these blessings enjoyed by our people throughout the said Dominion do call for a solemn and public acknowledgment, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Privy Council for Canada, to appoint, and we do appoint, Thursday, the 15th day of October next, as the day of general thanksgiving to Almighty God for the bountiful harvest and other blessings with which Canada has been favored this year, and we do invite all our loving subjects throughout Canada to observe the said day as a day of general thanksgiving."

END OF THE WORLD.

A Remarkable Colony Established in Switzerland.

A Geneva despatch says: Belief that the end of the world will come at Easter of next year and an overmastering desire to be ready for immortality, have led a number of enthusiasts to form a colony in the Canton of St. Gall, Switzerland. Villages have been purchased, others built, and a church is now in course of construction. In its main features the sect resembles the Quakers, and its members are so firmly convinced that the end of the world will arrive at Easter, 1904, that they are making preparations to meet the end calmly and in peace.

ENORMOUS SOO TRAFFIC.

Greatest on Record During the Past Month.

According to the latest marine reports from the Soo the record of traffic during the past month was the greatest on record through the Canadian canal, 1,093,398 tons at that point. The freight tonnage to pass through for August was 5,403,808 net tons. Of this freight 4,241,683 tons were east-bound and 1,162,125 west-bound. The number of vessels passing through being 2,909. The principal items of commerce were grain 5,557,072 bushels; iron ore, 3,789,032 tons; flour, 647,880 tons; coal, 1,093,398 tons. The same report says that 22,628,170 tons of freight passed through the Soo canal, an increase of 628,170 tons over last year for the same time.

THE CAPITAL OF THE OZAR.

ST. PETERSBURG AS A PLEASURE RESORT.

It is a City of Enjoyment—Much Like Paris at Night Time.

If you have a fortnight's holiday and you wish to be unconventional, go to St. Petersburg. Only you will have to bear the shattering of some of your most cherished ideals. The very mention of the name conjures up to your novel-fond mind pictures of chain-rattling convicts on the icy Siberian road, of bearded, booted and sworded policemen lurking round corners to arrest you as a spy. Therefore, you will be disappointed, and regard the English novelist who "depicts" Russian life with a cold and unfavorable eye; for St. Petersburg is a city of enjoyment, a duplicate of Paris at night time, and during the day a curious blend of the Orient, with a dash of London and Berlin thrown in.

You need not scamper through Holland and Germany to get there. You can be economical, thanks to Messrs. Bailey and Leathin, who run passenger steamers every week from Millwall dock direct to the Novi Port, St. Petersburg, taking the Kiel Canal route on the way—a canal of 53 miles, full of interesting sights, says The London Express.

You are five days on the sea, and on the fifth day are steaming out of the peaceful Baltic into the River Neva, under the scowling forts of Cronstadt. But do not be alarmed. These are not genuine forts, fierce as they appear. They are frauds, imitations of mockeries; and the real protectors of the city lie further back, out of sight.

RUSSIANS INVADE THE SHIP.

There is no occasion for alarm when at Cronstadt the ship is invaded by bushy-browed Russians, in green-braided uniforms and long boots; they are only customs officers, and their chief occupation seems to be sitting on the hat-boxes. After Cronstadt comes St. Petersburg, and by this time one will have become quite used to the officials. Some more will come aboard, with jangling swords and spurs, to look after the passport. Treat it all as though it were a scene from a comic opera.

There is much to see in St. Petersburg if you will go sightseeing; the Cathedral of St. Isaac, with its wonderful stained glass windows, its massive pillars of malachite and lapis lazuli, its gold icons, glittering with diamonds and precious stones; the Hermitage with its glorious collection of old masters; the Winter Palace, with the apartments of Alexander II. left to this day just as he left them, only to return bleeding and broken by the nihilist's bomb.

There are the Cathedral of Our Lady of Kazan, with its dazzling wealth of precious stones, the Church of SS. Peter and Paul, where lie buried the emperors of all the Russias; the museum, with more pictures; the palace at Peterhof, a few miles distant; the wonderful avenue of fountains, also at Peterhof, and scores of other interesting sights.

AMUSING SIGHTS.

A walk down the Nevski Prospect is fascinating. Every shop has side signs on which are painted the articles that are sold within.

A sausage shop will have inviting designs of the various kinds of sausages; a heterogeneous collection of half-pictures of all sorts and conditions tells that Dimitri Vedenski is in a position to sell headgear. These signs are really there for the uneducated people—the peasants—who would not be able to read a written notice.

The drozchky is a comical vehicle; even more the isovostchik who drives it. He wears a low-crowned top-hat, and his hair is cut in a manner that resembles wig. He is dressed in a long blue gown ridiculously padded, probably to keep him warm and give him an air of importance.

Girded round the waist with an oriental-colored band, he looks fierce. But he is not. He is open to drive you a short distance for fourpence, and if the distance be very short, to consider himself so well paid as to doff his hat and call a blessing on your head. There are 27,000 drozchky in St. Petersburg, and the drivers do not say "Who?" when they want the horse to stop. They say "B-r-r-r."

At every street corner are saints framed in gilt metal, with a perpetual light burning before them. You never see a peasant or a poor man pass by one of these without kneeling on his cap and crossing himself three times. The isovostchik does it while he is driving, and not only before the street icons, but at the sight of the churches and cathedrals.

In the railway stations, too, there is the ikon, before which travelers are wont to pray ere setting out on a journey. If ever a man has been shamefully trifled, it is the Russian street policeman. He is a supercilious fellow who asks him a question.

OPEN-AIR THEATRES.

As far as amusement goes, there are over 30 "gardens," which combine a cafe chantant and a theatre, with a promenade in the open air, as in most continental cities. In the summer this is delightful. You sip your lemon tea or your vodka (for in Russia one must drink as the Russians drink) under the shade of the trees, while listening to a comic opera or some Cossack singers.

Grey-coated, magnificent officers stalk proudly in and out of the strings of pleasure gardens. Fragments of French, Russian, German and English conversation drift on the wind. Students and uniformed schoolboys wander about. Bare-headed girls thread in and out of the crowd, offering red roses for sale.

THE SCENE IS ALWAYS ONE OF GAYETY AND ANIMATION.

The entertainment is generally of cosmopolitan variety. At one garden I went to I heard a German sang a comic song, a Spaniard sang a gypsy like "Tortajada," a Swedish couple sang a duet in the native tongue, a croon and an American lady obliged with a cakewalk, Fougere sang "Hello, My Baby," in a manner reminiscent of Marguerite Warren, and a Russian chanteuse warbled soft gutturals.

Although the gardens are illuminated, there is no light at this season of the year in St. Petersburg. You can read a newspaper in daylight at 2 in the morning. Only before 11.30 and 12 the light fades for a brief period and half-darkness descends; then swiftly it becomes daylight again.

It is an experience to cross the Neva after leaving a garden. Silent stands the city in the white night, the gold shining dully on the minarets, spires and cupolas of the various praying houses. Tall and straight uprisers the needle-like spires of SS. Peter and Paul against the cerule whiteness.

Five days in St. Petersburg pass all too rapidly, but there is the five day's return journey on the sea to look forward to—five days of perfect rest after the ceaseless sightseeing on shore.

To St. Petersburg, then, if you want an unconventional holiday. In the matter of the passport, the shipping company, with paternal foresight, will look after you. The holiday, considering the distance you are going and the novelty of the trip, is not expensive. You can do it comfortably, without being either too economical or too extravagant, for \$125.

GRAIN RATES REDUCED.

One Cent a Bushel Cut by American Railways.

A New York despatch says: At a meeting of the traffic managers of the trunk lines Wednesday a reduction of one cent a bushel on grain from Buffalo to New York was authorized, to take effect September 16th. This will bring the rate down to 4 cents for wheat, 3 1/2 cents for corn, 3 cents for oats, and 3 1/2 cents for barley. The reduction is the result of protests by New York grain merchants against high rates current to this point, which were, it was claimed, forcing the bulk of grain exports through Gulf ports and Canada. The reductions were largely in the nature of a compromise, and will expire October 15th. The new rates apply to Boston and Philadelphia as well as New York. Baltimore has differential of four mills.

AS A WHEAT CENTRE.

Winnipeg is Far Ahead of Duluth and Chicago.

A Winnipeg despatch says:—In an interview C. N. Bell, secretary of the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange, pointed out the importance of the place as a wheat centre, and compared its output with other places, taking the figures up to August 30, 1903. The following was the record which speaks for itself:

Winnipeg wheat 1,513,830,000
Duluth-Superior 42,406,928
Chicago-Superior 37,940,953
Mr. Bell also maintained that the acreage in the Northwest is becoming greater, and gave instances to prove his contention. He pointed to the Canadian Northern report which shows that many sections would yield twenty-five bushels to the acre, while a message from the agent at Ell, in the Dauphin district claimed thirty-bushels per acre in that section.

DARING SCHEME.

French Savants Will Cross Atlantic in a Balloon.

A London despatch says:—The Paris correspondent of the Standard ascribes to three well-known professors a daring scheme to cross the Atlantic in a balloon. They are MM. Reclus, the eminent geographer, Berra, of the Sorbonne, and Capasa, a mathematician. The scheme has in contemplation a balloon of 13,000 cubic metres, with a capacity for carrying six persons, a parachute, and a lifeboat. Two of the occupants will be sailors, in order that the lifeboat can be manned in case it should be necessary to use it. As a result of careful study of prevailing winds, these savants believe it will be best to start from the Canaries in the month of May, and attempt to land at Trinidad, British India. They believe the trip will occupy only four or five days.

CANADA'S REVENUE.

Returns For July and August Show Two Million Increase.

An Ottawa despatch says: The annual statement which appeared in the Gazette on Saturday shows the revenue for the months of July and August to be \$11,520,992, as against \$9,758,947, or nearly two millions of an increase. The expenditure is placed at \$4,102,809, but there is placed at \$1,500,000 of accounts in the Auditor-General's hands which he refuses to pass owing to the difficulty between himself and the Treasury Board. The expenditure on capital account was \$8,979,910.

KEEP FINNS FROM CANADA.

Denmark Will Try to Divert Their Emigration.

A London despatch says:—The Danish authorities propose to divert the stream of Finlander emigrants from Canada to Iceland, where they will keep their national peculiarities without being absorbed into the greater nation. Iceland offers favorable conditions for agriculture trade.

NEWS ITEMS.

Telegraphic Briefs From All Over the Globe.

CANADA.

The Stratford drill shed will be sold.

There are 45 pupils at the London Normal school this year. A new flour mill with a capacity of 3,000 barrels will be erected at Keewatin.

The new Epileptic Hospital at Woodstock will be completed by August, 1904.

Hon. Richard Harcourt opened the new King Edward school at Hamilton on Friday afternoon.

The Chinese of British Columbia are demanding higher wages in order to meet the increased poll tax.

The attendance at this year's Toronto Exhibition is estimated at 510,000, against 383,000 last year.

The last homestead records issued at Winnipeg show a large immigration movement from the Western States into Canada.

On Saturday a Norwegian jailbird named Larsen was sentenced to seven years in penitentiary at Kingston for stealing cattle.

According to Assessment Commissioner Grant London's population is growing steadily, but he does not think it has yet reached 40,000.

Fifty dollars, with \$4.10 costs, was the penalty imposed on each of the six young men charged with having indecently and using insulting language to two young ladies in London.

According to Steamboat Inspector Phillips, who has just returned to Winnipeg from an official visit to all points on the Mackenzie River and tributaries, measles have been epidemic for the past two years among the Esquimaux tribes of the Mackenzie region.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The special session of the United States Congress will commence November 7.

The Times says that in thirty-four years 45,000 children have been sent to Canada.

A conference is to be held at Dublin with a view to ending religious feuds in Ireland.

Quite a number of towns in the vicinity of London have raised the price of a quarter loaf from fivepence half-penny to sixpence.

During August 4,888 English, 999 Scotch, 268 Irish and 3,036 foreigners emigrated to Canada. To Australia and New Zealand the total was 1,170; to South Africa a total of 6,208.

According to figures of the Anti-Emigration Society of Dublin, Irish emigration to Canada for the eight months of this year is twice as great as the whole emigration of last year.

UNITED STATES.

So that the fire hydrants may be seen late at night, the residents of Jamaica, L. I., are painting them white.

A young woman was fatally injured at Utica, N. Y., through the explosion of a revolver dropping from a shelf.

Mrs. Janie Stewart Boyesen, died at Asheville, N. C., as a result of nervous shock, following a false accusation of theft.

Miss Millesie Rose, of Morristown, N. J., 40 years knotted and crippled by rheumatism, has cured herself by eating no breakfast for a long time.

The University of Kansas has issued this fall and lectures will be delivered by newspaper editors and managers.

The first week in November will witness the wedding of the Duke of Roxburgh and Miss May Goelet at Newport in Trinity Church. Two thousand invitations will be issued.

W. A. Reynolds, 24 years old, of New Mexico, Mexico, shot dead his sweetheart, Miss Ruby Knott, 16 years old, and then killed himself. He was jealous because another man took her to the circus.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 17, 1903.

A Western Blizzard.

The central and western portions of Manitoba were visited on Saturday by probably the worst storm ever experienced in the month of September. The heavy rain of Thursday and Friday suddenly turned to sleet and snow, and this, combined with a heavy wind, developed one of the liveliest September blizzards on record.

The snow is reported to be from three to ten inches deep at some points on the railway north and west of Carberry. A small percentage of the wheat crop is still uncut and will be a total loss, as the heavy snow has flattened out the fields. All threshing and harvesting operations are delayed. The storm is by no means confined to Manitoba, as it extended to the Dakotas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and a portion of the North-West Territories. There has been no damage in the district immediately adjacent to Winnipeg.

Everybody will be pleased if the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at its forthcoming meeting in Toronto will suggest a means for abating the nuisance of United States currency circulating in Canada. It is a difficult matter to deal with because the money is brought here by tourists and travellers from the other side, and accepted at its face value by hotel-keepers and merchants. So long as the money can always be realized on dealers will, of course, accept it rather than send customers next door. The banks withdraw the bills from circulation, but the silver remains and constitutes the principal part of the nuisance. Canadian bills and silver do not circulate in the United States because the public there refuses to take them in change. From the border towns, where the railways, hotels, and merchants accept Canadian money, it goes no further, but is sent back to Canada, whereas business people on this side put it in circulation. In fact they make a point of getting rid of it to every one that comes along. It is not legal tender and would soon disappear if the public were to follow the example of the street railway and refuse to accept it. Many do this and have no trouble in getting the right change. Sir Francis Hincks put a stop to the silver nuisance in 1897. He reduced its value by act of parliament. As the law stands United States silver is not current in Canada. Whoever accepts it does so at his own risk.

One of the most palpable frauds by which the official census is set aside, and an excuse found for the issuance of more liquor licenses at certain points, is the "special census" fraud. According to law, the lieutenant-governor-in-council is asked and grants "permission" to take such a census; and the ease and frequency with which said permission is obtained lends no little force to the idea that the authorities at Toronto have been quite willing parties to the farce. The rest is easy. Generally the enumerators appointed are interested in the end, and know how to do it. In one case known to the writer the brother of the man who wanted the license was the enumerator, and a bosom chum was his assistant. The dwelling occupied by the applicant that night housed all the friends and relatives of the said applicant for miles around, and they were all enumerated as residents, which they nominally were—for one night. Of course the population was shown and the license obtained. Many times has this comedy-farce been repeated in Ontario, always with the "consent" of our advanced temperance government, for does any one suppose that orders-in-council are given by the lieutenant-governor in defiance of the wishes of his advisers? But municipalities are getting bolder. The village of Bath, near Kingston, has set a new pace. In May the license commissioners cut off one of the two hotels, as the population was only 407, whereas 500 is the requirement for two licenses. Relying doubtless on the general apathy, the council took a special census and found 513. Of course, it is easy enough if things are fixed right, and the enumerators know how, and can be relied upon, as in the case related. But the commissioners, unfortunately, declined to be a party to the game. The census was illegal, consequently of no force, and the license is still refused. Honest commissioners are very inconvenient sometimes. If they of Frontenac county were only as pliable as in some other counties, if they were not so disoblighing as to require things to be done up so straight, they would be a great deal better fellows. That is a great idea, if it had only worked, and a great many municipal councils could no doubt have been found to follow the precedent set by the Bath council—if it had only worked. Still, they have given the tip, and perhaps there are places where it might work.

Owing to poor support Kingston Fair directors say they will hold no more exhibitions.

During the Exhibition fortnight the Toronto street railway carried 9,512,418 passengers, not counting transfers. The actual increase of earnings for the period amounted to \$28,935.75.

A dispatch from Rossland, B. C., says: There is a labor famine in this portion of the Boundary district. Labor is urgently needed on various road improvements, but no men are offering. In regard to mining the situation is even worse. The Granby Company announces that it needs one hundred miners at Phoenix and thirty laborers for the smelter at this place. There are no idle men in the Boundary district today.

Stirling Cheese Board.

At the Cheese Board on the 16th inst. 1810 boxes of cheese were boarded as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------|-----|
| 1 Cook's..... | 60 |
| 2 Central..... | 100 |
| 3 Enterprise..... | 75 |
| 4 Evergreen..... | 100 |
| 5 Harold..... | 100 |
| 6 Kingston..... | 60 |
| 8 Maple Leaf..... | 200 |
| 10 Riverside..... | 75 |
| 11 Shamrock..... | 150 |
| 12 Spry..... | 50 |
| 13 Spring Brook..... | 90 |
| 14 Stirling..... | 100 |
| 15 West Huntingdon..... | 100 |
| 16 Glen..... | 50 |

Buyers present—Bird, Cook, Kerr, Rollins and Whittom.
All sold at 11 3/16c, as follows:—Bird got 375 boxes, Kerr 535 boxes, Whittom 400 boxes.
Board will meet next Wednesday at 4 p.m.

Pointed Paragraphs.

It's a poor wedding ceremony that hasn't a hitch in it.

Brokers who sell short and wait for a fall often get a hard one.

Wise is the married man who keeps his private opinions to himself.

If a man is unable to stand prosperity he should sit down and enjoy it.

A manless baby carriage would fill a long-felt want in some populous community.

It isn't what a man doesn't possess that makes him poor, but rather what he wants.

Circumstances occasionally force a man to admit that other people's troubles are almost as great as his own.

No man ever sees a pretty married woman without feeling just the least bit envious of her husband.

Twelve hundred persons left on the C. P. R. excursion to the west.

There was a snow storm in central and western Manitoba on Saturday last. Late reports state that the damage caused will be but little, as nearly all the grain was cut.

Three memorable days at Queen's University, Kingston, will be Oct. 14, 15, and 16, for which all arrangements have been made. The first is the Medical College jubilee. It was expected that Dr. Fowler would be a central figure, as he was at its inauguration, but death has intervened. The Hon. Dr. Sullivan, with the college since 1856, will be the chief man. On Thanksgiving Day all visitors and college authorities will be the city's guests in the forenoon, with a steamboat outing. In the afternoon Principal Gordon will be installed, and a civic banquet will occur at night. On Oct. 16 the students will have a big time with games and speeches and at night there will be a brilliant 'at home' in the new arts building.

THE BOY JOHN WESLEY.

No Evidence of Any Precociousness in His Religious Development.

Of the nineteen children born to Samuel and Susanna Wesley only ten survived the period of infancy, and of these only three were sons. John was thirteen years younger than Samuel and six years older than Charles. Of his early boyhood only one incident is recorded. On a February night in 1709 the rectory was burned. The family, hurrying out in terror, left the boy John sleeping in his attic chamber, and he was taken out through a window only an instant before the blazing roof fell in upon his bed. Wesley always retained a vivid recollection of the scene, and more than half a century later, when, thinking himself near death, he composed his epitaph, he describes himself as "a brand plucked from the burning."

His mother deemed his rescue a providential indication that her son was preserved for some great work and resolved, as she says, "to be more particularly careful of the soul of this child that Thou hast so mercifully provided for." There is, however, no evidence of anything precocious in the religious development of the boy, but only a certain steady earnestness which he got from his mother, but which to the more mercurial temperament of the father seemed in a lad not yet in his teens half amusing and half vexatious. "Sweetheart," said the rector to his wife, "I profess I think our boy Jack wouldn't attend to the most pressing necessities of nature unless he could give a reason for it."—C. T. Winchester in Century.

Readiness in Excuse.

General Alexander McDowell McCook had a story illustrative of readiness in excuse which he used to tell occasionally. Some raw troops were drawn up for their first battle. They were on marshy ground, under fire, and ankle deep in mud. One of the soldiers was noticed to be trembling excessively, and his fear might communicate itself to his comrades. An officer approached him.

"Here, you, what are you trembling for?" demanded the officer. "Stop it, or you'll demoralize the company. You are in no more danger than any one else. Don't be afraid."

"I-I-I am not a-a-afraid," chattered the soldier. "I-I-I had the ague last year, and—standing still in this m-m-mud so long has b-b-brought it on again—again. W-w-wouldn't it-t-t be a g-g-good idea to r-r-run a l-l-little and get warmed up?"

Philosophy.

"My son," said the sage, "It has been observed by many wise men, and even by fools, that enjoyment is rather in anticipation than in realization. The events to which we look forward most hopefully are apt to prove disappointing."

"But," said the disciple, "is it wise to anticipate disappointment and thus kill about the only chance of enjoyment we have?"

And the old man stroked his white beard and said he would think it over.

Sand.

I observed a locomotive in the railroad yards one day. It was waiting in the round-house, where the rails quite close together. It was panting for the journey, it was cooled and fully manned, and it had a box the fireman was filling full of sand.

It appears that locomotives cannot always get a grip. On their slender iron pavement, 'cause the wheels are apt to slip; And when they reach a slippery spot, their tactics they command, And to get a grip upon the rail, they sprinkle it with sand.

It's about this way with travel along life's slippery track, If your load is rather heavy and you're always sliding back; So, if a common locomotive, you complete—understand— You'll supply yourself in starting with a good supply of sand.

If your track is steep and hilly, and you have a heavy grade, And if those who've gone before you have the rails quite slippery made, If you ever reach the summit of the upper tableland, You find you'll have to do it with a liberal use of sand.

If you strike some frigid weather, and discover to your cost That you're liable to slip on a heavy coat of frost, The wisest, prompt, decided action will be called out demand, And you'll slip down to the bottom if you haven't any sand.

You can get to any station that is on life's schedule seen, If there's fire beneath the boiler of ambition's strong machine, And you'll reach a place called Flushtown at a rate of speed that's grand, If for all the slippery places you've a good supply of sand.

The board of directors of Ontario fruit experiment stations will recommend the erection of a station at Liskeard in New Ontario.

The physicians of the late Pope Leo now say that he died of tuberculosis cancer, but Cardinal Rampolla forbade them, at the time, to state the nature of his illness.

One firm at Brooklyn is this season turning out 45,000 standard apple barrels, all of which are being sold in the neighborhood. This is one indication of the extent of the apple industry in South Ontario.

A despatch from Red Lodge, Montana, dated Sept. 12 says: A heavy snowstorm swept over southern Montana last night. Considerable grain is still standing, and it is probably ruined. It is reported that two feet of snow fell near Pyrot Mountain.

The Dominion Exhibition at Toronto, which closed on Saturday last, was the most successful yet held, not only in point of attendance, but in the extent and excellence of the exhibits. The total attendance was 540,600, an increase of 157,600 over last year.

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We have just received a lot of first-class Fresh Butter in pails, about 20 lbs. Our price by the

pail for this week is

18c. per pound.

J. C. HANLEY & CO.,
GROCERS, FEED & SEED
MERCHANTS,
BELLEVILLE - ONT.

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We'll expect you—not to buy but to inspect.

The RITCHIE COMPANY

BELLEVILLE

Limited.

An Ottawa bank has announced that after Oct. 1 the rate of interest on deposit receipts and savings accounts will be increased to 3 1/2 per cent. It is rumored that all the other chartered banks will follow the same course.

It is reckoned that the people of the United States have spent four billions in pensions since the close of the war. Of this vast sum a very large proportion is sheer fraud, demoralizing to the people as well as enormously expensive to the State. The imposition is of course blackmail levied by the Grand Army, to which both the political parties are constrained by their mutual fear to succumb. It is assisted not a little by the abuse of the term "Veteran," which, meaning properly a soldier who has grown old in war, is now usurped as a warrant for invading the public purse by a man who has once in his life taken up arms, though he may have never been under fire.

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|---|-------------|--------------|----------------------------|--|
| MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA | | | | |
| and intending insureds, will be pleased to note the | | | | |
| Very Substantial Growth | | | | |
| of the Company during the 20 years ending December 31st, 1902, as shown in the following table: | | | | |
| HEAD OFFICE WATERLOO, - ONT. | 1883 | 1902 | INCREASE IN 20 YEARS | |
| Assurance in Force..... | \$6,572,710 | \$34,407,420 | 424 p.c. | |
| Premium Income..... | 180,592 | 1,112,933 | 610 p.c. | |
| Interest Income..... | 18,500 | 275,907 | 1382 p.c. | |
| Dividends Paid to Policyholders..... | 14,270 | 77,544 | 446 p.c. | |
| Total Payments to Policyholders..... | 28,834 | 453,350 | 722 p.c. | |
| Total Assets..... | 338,706 | 6,400,780 | 1110 p.c. | |
| Surplus over all Liabilities..... | 45,762 | 499,159 | 1041 p.c. | |

S. BURROWS,
General Agent, BELLEVILLE.

The NEWS-ARGUS PRINTERY

IS PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF FINE PRINTING

.....AT SHORT NOTICE.....

A Large stock of Fine Note Papers, Envelopes, Bill Heads, Statements, Cards, etc.

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, etc., at very low rates, and better than you get from City Jobbers.

WEDDING INVITATIONS IN THE BEST STYLE.

A large stock of "In Memoriam" Cards just to hand.

FIRE INSURANCE.

The GUARDIAN,
" NORWICH UNION,
" SUN,
" GORE,

FARMS FOR SALE.

HORSE " "

W. S. MARTIN,
Insurance Agent, STIRLING

Note Heads, Envelopes,

Billheads, Circulars,

Cards, Posters,

—AND—

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING

—AT—

NEWS-ARGUS Office

A FREE PATTERN

(your own selection) to every subscriber. Only 25 cents a year.

McCALL'S 50¢
MAGAZINE YEAR

A LADIES' MAGAZINE.

A gem, beautiful colored plates; latest fashions; dressmaking economies; fancy work; and many other things. Send for latest copy. Lady agents only. Send for terms.

McCALL 10¢
BAZAR PATTERNS 15¢

All Seams Allowed and Perforations show the Basting and Sewing Lines. Only to send 15 cents each—more higher. Ask for them. Sold in nearly every city and town, or by mail from

THE McCALL CO.,
113-115-117 West 31st St., NEW YORK.

The NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

TO JAN. 1, 1904, 25c.

SCHOOL OPENING.

EVERYTHING IN

High and Public School Books,

School Supplies,

Blank Books and Novelties. New Text Books.

Very low prices on any style of SCHOOL MAPS, newest prints. My price is as low or lower than similar goods can be procured any place. Sent anywhere prepaid.

CHAS. E. PARKER,

PARKER'S DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

SPORTING SEASON.

Now is the time to look around and make ready for the sporting time, and while doing so give us a call and see our latest GUNS and RIFLES and get our finest prices. We have also a full line of Sundries, such as Shot, Powder, Loaded Shells and Reloading Tools, etc.

International Stock and Poultry Food—the best thing out for Cattle and Poultry. We have it in packages and pails.

We also have Heave Cure, Honey Tar Foot Remedy, Gall Cure and Colic Cure for animals. Buy a package and be convinced.

H. & J. WARREN,

HARDWARE, STOVES & TINWARE, MILL STREET.

The Loan & Savings Co.

LIMITED.

CAPITAL, \$250,000

WITH POWERS TO ISSUE \$1,000,000 BONDS.

You may borrow

any amount of Money

on your personal note with absolutely no interest to pay.

Taking 20 years or less to pay it back in small monthly payments without interest.

Why pay RENT or be troubled with MORTGAGES when THE LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY will furnish you with the money to buy your home or pay off your mortgage in any locality and charge you NO INTEREST.

No matter where you live lose no time but consult at once

THE LOAN & SAVINGS CO., LTD.

Head Office, 20 St. Alexis St., MONTREAL, CANADA.

4th Strictest investigation courted.

E. W. BROOKS,

Glen Ross, Ont.

Agent for County of Hastings.

WANTED

200 teams to work on the B.O.I.R.R. at Bancroft, Ont. Wages \$3.00 to \$3.25 per day. Apply to

J. R. McQUIGGE, Contractor, Bancroft, Ont.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Harvest Excursions

Will be run on SEPTEMBER 15th and 29th; returning until NOVEMBER 18th and 30th respectively, 1903.

RETURN FARES to

Winnipeg, \$3.00
Regina, \$3.00
Saskatoon, \$3.00
Moose Jaw, \$3.00
Yorkton, \$3.00

From all points in Canada, Alaska, South America, Europe, etc. Apply to nearest Canadian Pacific Agent for pamphlet.

Tickets not good on "Imperial Limited."

A. H. NOTMAN,

Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, Toronto.

VOTERS' LIST, 1903.

Township of Rawdon.

Notice is hereby given, that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in Sections 8 and 9 of the Ontario Voters' Lists Act, the copies required by said Sections to be transmitted or delivered of the list, made pursuant to said Act, of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the said Municipality to be entitled to vote in the said Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections; and that the said list was first posted up in my office, Spring Brook, on the 24th day of August, 1903, and remains there for inspection.

Elections are called upon to examine the said list, and if any omissions or any other errors are found therein to take immediate proceedings to have the said errors corrected according to law.

Dated at Spring Brook, this 24th day of August, 1903.

THOS. C. MCCONNELL,

Township Clerk.

Clubbing List

The NEWS-ARGUS will club with the following papers at the rates mentioned:

The Weekly Globe, \$1.75

The Weekly Mail & Empire, \$1.75

The Weekly Sun, \$1.75

The Toronto Star (Daily), \$2.25

The Toronto Globe (Daily), \$4.50

Special low clubbing rates with the Montreal Daily or Weekly Witness.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local column will be charged as follows: To Regular Advertisers—Three lines for 10 cents each insertion; over three lines, 75 per line. Matter set in larger than the ordinary type, 10c. per line.

To Transient Advertisers—10c. per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Trains call at Stirling station as follows: GOING WEST. GOING EAST.

Mail & Ex. 6.27 a.m. Accom. 10.35 a.m. Accom. 6.43 p.m. Mail & Ex. 3.43 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 17, 1903.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The average attendance at the Public School here is 140.

Mr. C. F. Stickle is having a metal ceiling put in his store, giving it a much more handsome appearance.

See Ward's New Raglan Overcoats.

St. John's Church Sunday School picnic will be held on Saturday next at Oak Hill Lake, leaving the church at 10 a.m.

A great authority in medicine has stated that it is well to let Christian Scientists and other delusionists have their fling, if not the asylums of the land would become overcrowded.

New arrivals in Fall Hats and Caps at Fred. Ward's.

Mr. Wilbert Jones arrived home from Fort William Ont., on Tuesday evening. He reports very cold weather there for the past three weeks, and furs and heavy clothing have been in demand.

Come and visit North Hastings Fair at Stirling next Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 22nd and 23rd. Every effort is being made by the officers and directors to have a better fair than any heretofore held.

The newest lines in Ladies' Cloth Jackets at Fred. Ward's.

Wm. Rosebush, who was injured at Markdale while acting as brakeman on a C. P. R. train a couple of weeks ago, died at the Western Hospital, Toronto, on Monday last. His remains were brought to Belleville for interment.

Tuesday was hog shipping day, and a large number were brought in by farmers. On account of the exceedingly warm weather they suffered greatly, and two or three died from the heat before being placed in the cars.

Granted—that Ward leads in Hat and Cap styles. Caps, 25c. to \$1.25. Hats, 50c. to \$3.00.

Please keep in mind the concert to be given by the Killin-Keough Company on the 23rd of Sept. in the Stirling Music Hall, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, Stirling. See posters for full detail. Plan of hall at C. E. Parker's drug store.

The seasons in this part of Canada appear to have changed considerably the past few years. The summer was comparatively cool, and with the exception of a few days there was no real warm weather. Now, in the month of September, when we expect cool weather, we are having warm summer weather, with the temperature ranging from 70 to 85 degrees, night and day.

FOUND—On North Street, Stirling, on Thursday last, a lap rug. The owner can have the same by calling at this office.

The North Hastings Fair will be held here on Tuesday and Wednesday next, and we wish to call attention to one of the "Rules and Regulations" which are supposed to govern it. No. 19 of the "Rules and Regulations" reads: "No gambling, wheel of fortune, mountebank performance, or questionable catchpenny of any kind whatever will be allowed on or near the grounds."

The enforcement of this rule has been printed in the prize lists ever since the Exhibitions have been held in Stirling, and it has never been enforced. Every year one or more gambling concerns have been permitted to ply their nefarious vocations within the fair grounds enclosure, and right under the eyes of the officers, without hindrance, in some instances at least, if not in all, paying a certain sum for the privilege. The statute law is very strict in such matters, and gives the society power not only to prohibit gambling of any kind within the grounds, but within three hundred yards thereof, and parties having such concerns may be removed by constables and fined heavily. We trust that this year the officers and directors will see that this rule is strictly enforced, and remove this stain from the good name of the Fair. Either this or strike out No. 19 from the rules. There is another aspect of the question that the officers and directors do not seem to be aware of, and that is, that by allowing such practices they are endangering the Government grant to the Society. This matter, if known to the department would cause the grant to be withheld.

Killin-Keough Concert Co.

"Mr. and Mrs. Keough are singers of world-wide reputation, and the recital given upon this occasion was most enjoyable."—Pictorial Times.

"The church was filled to overflowing. The singing was certainly magnificent, and well worthy of the praise and commendation accorded."—Peterborough Examiner.

Bancroft Reporter: Miss Nellie Fair was almost poisoned to death by the sting of a hornet. The insecting her on one finger, and in less than ten minutes her face, and in fact her whole body, began to swell. All night she remained in a critical condition, until the effects of the poison abated.

The 8th Gathering of the Clans

To be held in Belleville, Friday, Sept. 25th, promises to be the great event of the season. The programme for the afternoon will consist of Grand Parade by the Gordon Highlanders Band, with Pipe Band, Giant Drum Major, and sports on Driving Park, commencing at 2 p.m. Highland Dancing, Piping, Selections by Band, Tug of War and various sports and games.

The evening performance in Carman Opera House by the Klitties Band, also the Clan Johnston Troupe, consisting of two ladies and two gentlemen, the finest Highland Dancers and Pipers in the world.

Admission to ground, 25c. Children, 10c. Evening prices, 25c., 35c. Reserved seats, 50c. Plan for evening open at Rigg's Music Store, Saturday 19th.

A September Wedding.

A happy event occurred at the Methodist parsonage, Stirling, on Sept. 15th, when Miss Della McCabe, of Mount Pleasant, and Mr. Bert Wager, of Glen Ross, were united in marriage by the Rev. R. Duke.

The bride wore a travelling suit of pearl grey venetian cloth and a cream silk waist trimmed with medallions and silk cord. The bridesmaid was Miss Maude Hallett, of Thomasburg, who wore a suit of pearl grey, and ivory silk waist. The groom was ably supported by Mr. Conger McConnell, uncle of the bride.

After the ceremony the happy couple left on the 10.35 train, amid showers of rice, for Utica, N.Y., where they will spend a couple of weeks with his sister, Mrs. Manley.

Mr. and Mrs. Wager were both popular in the communities in which they lived, and their many friends wish them abundant felicity in their married life. On their return they will reside at Glen Ross.

Wellman's Corners.

(From our Correspondent.)

Mr. and Mrs. Selborne W. Dracup write from Alberta. They are enthusiastic in their praise of the great western country and are talking of settling permanently in the vicinity of Edmonton. We hope they will reconsider this and return to Ontario. Mrs. Dracup, Miss Eva Anderson, was too useful a factor in church work here to be easily spared. Both of the young couple will be very much missed in society, for wherever they make their home we wish them every happiness.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Matthews have a fine new daughter.

Mr. Wm. Pounder and two daughters, Mr. Jas. Whitton, and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Pollock and a number of others in this vicinity attended Toronto fair.

Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Wootton and children start for their home in Buffalo Wednesday.

Madoc Junction Items.

(From our Correspondent.)

On Sept. 9th Mr. L. Dadds, night operator at the station here, took to his wife, in the person of Miss Emma Stapley. All their friends join in wishing them bon voyage through life.

Mr. P. F. LeRiche is visiting at Mr. Geo. Clarke's. We are glad to see his smiling face among us once more.

Mrs. A. Sealey, of Stirling, spent a few days last week with her mother, Mrs. Jas. Clarke.

Rev. W. H. Clarke and family returned home to Mountain Grove after spending a couple of weeks visiting his mother and other friends here.

Mrs. Shaw and Mrs. Wm. Drevy, of Dresden, are visiting her sister, Mrs. E. Bennett of this place.

Mr. Charlie Bennett is spending a few weeks with his parents here.

Mrs. W. T. Clarke has been visiting her old home at White Lake, Huntingdon.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Bennett attended a family reunion at the home of Rev. Dr. Gardner at Belleville.

A number from here attended the Toronto fair last week.

J. A. Madden of Napanee has been appointed judge of Lennox and Addington.

The Bancroft Reporter says: Post-office Inspector Merrick of Kingston was in town in connection with the opening of certain new post-offices here. The matter involved the opening of a new route or changing the old ones. His decision in the matter will likely be made known at an early date, when estimates of the cost are arrived at.

Crown Roller Mills.

Owing to extensive improvements at dam and mill we cannot grind any coarse grains for about two weeks. Farmers please note. Wheat can be exchanged for flour at any time.

J. BOLDRICK & SON.

REXALL HOUSE-HOLD DYES.

These Dyes will dye Wool, Cotton, Silk, Jute or mixed goods in one bath—they are the latest and most improved dye in the world. Try a package. All colors at

C. F. STICKLE, Agent.

PERSONALS.

Miss Maude Boucke, of Madoc, is the guest of Miss Lena Martin.

Mr. Harry Munn, of Paris, Ont., is visiting with his sister, Mrs. Chandler.

Mr. Ashley Frederick, of Kingston, is visiting friends in town this week.

Miss Hattie Martin is visiting her sister, Mrs. H. Denyes, at Carleton Place.

Jas. A. Faulkner, B.A., left on the 14th for McGill, to finish his course in medicine.

Miss Della Descent left on Monday for Brighton, to accept a position in the telephone office there.

Miss Ethel Anderson, of Plainfield, N.J., is spending her holidays here, the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. Judd.

Jas. Alexander, for many years with Skinner & Co., Kingston, has secured a fine position with a Hamilton Drug House.

Mr. D. M. Stewart, General Manager of the Sovereign Bank of Canada, made a short call at the local branch of the Bank on Tuesday.

The Weekly Mail and Empire will accept trial trip subscriptions to the end of this year for 15c. New subscribers to the Weekly Mail and Empire from Oct. 1st will be entitled to receive the paper until January 1st, 1904 for \$1.00. All yearly subscribers will receive the paper at the most accurate and reliable reproduction in ten colors, about the size of premiums given last year. Subscriptions received at the News-Argus office.

Byron Crossberry of Trenton was run over by a load of stone and killed.

For Thirty Days.

A MIDSUMMER OFFER IN NEWSPAPERDOM.

The Toronto Daily World, a newspaper that pays particular attention to the requirements of the farmer, and has the reputation of publishing the most accurate Cattle and Produce Market Reports of any paper in Canada, together with a brief, and up-to-date news service, can be secured at a special rate of 30c. per copy for the balance of this year and up to the first of January, 1904, for \$3.00.

While everybody is busy at the present time, still there is no one so busy that they cannot take advantage of a genuine bargain and secure the best local paper combined with one of the brightest metropolitan newspapers published in Canada.

This offer is only good for thirty days from the first insertion of this advertisement, which appeared in The News-Argus on Sept. 10th. Call or mail your order to the News-Argus office. No subscriptions at this rate will be taken after above date.

Fall Fairs.

The following is a list of the fall fairs to be held in this section:—

East Hastings, 18-19

North Hastings, 20-21

Campbellford, 22-23

Shannonville, 24-25

Marmora, 26

Amherst, 27

Co. Hill, 28-29

Tweed, 30

Bancroft, 1-2

Amherst, 3-4

Warkworth, 5-6

Norwood, 7-8

13-14

BIRTHS.

RUNNELS—At Harold, on Sept. 15th, the wife of Abraham Runnels, of a son.

MARRIED.

WAGNER—At Rawdon, on Sept. 15th, by Rev. Richard Duke, Edith Adella, daughter of Freeborn McCabe, of the Township of Rawdon, to Robert Burton Wagner, of the Township of Sidney.

THE CELEBRATED EYE SPECIALIST

Prof. J. H. De Silberg, Optician Specialist from Germany, will be in Stirling, at the Stirling House parlors, three times weekly. Watch for dates. All consultations free. Those having weak or imperfect eyes should not fail to consult the professor. Next visit will be in October.

North Hastings Fair

will have its Attractions.

This Store will have Money-Saving Attractions for you the same day.

Note these Prices:—

Ladies' Fine Dongola Oxfords, latest styles for \$8.00 pr.

Ladies' Fine Dongola Lace or Gaiter Boots, latest styles, for \$12.50 pr.

Ladies' good, solid Cordovan Lace or Gaiter Boots, latest styles, for \$10.00 pr.

The balance of our Summer Stock in Ladies' Footwear we are selling at very low figures. Call and get a bargain for yourself.

Men's Fine Dongola Lace or Gaiter Boots, latest styles, for \$12.50 pr.

Men's good, solid, neat Buff Lace or Gaiter Boots, latest styles, for \$10.00 pr.

Men's course, strong, everyday Boots from \$5.00 up.

Misses' and Children's Fine Dongola Boots, in latest styles, from 75c.

Misses' and Children's Fine Dongola Slippers and Oxfords, such as never sold before in Stirling, both in price and quality. Come and get your girl's size while this opportunity awaits you.

Infants' Soft Soles in Boots and Slippers, all the newest colors and styles from 25c. upwards.

Boys' and Youths' heavy, good wearing Boots, from 75c. upwards.

Boys' Grain Bals, every pair guaranteed, at \$1.50 pr.

DON'T FORGET we are headquarters for Hand Made Work. Every pair we turn out is guaranteed and is the standard of value. Just received another large order for our Famous Hand Made Boots, which proves our boots cannot be excelled in North Hastings.

Call in and see us while attending the Fair. A pleasure to show goods at

Highest price paid for Eggs. SHOE KING.

GEO. REYNOLDS.

WARD!

STOVES.

We are filling our store with Stoves for the Fall trade.

Call and see Gurney's Family Banner with steel plate oven. Every stove guaranteed. 10,000 of them now in use.

I also have a full line of Buck's Happy Thought, for coal and wood. Those who use this stove say it will save one-third the quantity of wood.

I also keep a line of Souvenir Cook Stoves, for either coal or wood.

Our stock is complete and we can give you anything in the line of Stoves you require, from \$1.00 to \$60.00.

No trouble to show you through.

L. MEIKLEJOHN.

The News-Argus

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

TO JAN. 1, 1904, 25c.

Notice to the Public.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN out licenses as Auctioneer for the County of Hastings is prepared to attend all sales on shortest notice. Terms as low as the lowest, and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at the NEWS-ARGUS office or addressed to me at Stirling, will be promptly attended to.

WM. RODGERS.

JOB PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS, AT

LOWEST RATES,

At News-Argus Office

THE

Stirling News-Argus

is published every Thursday morning at the office of publication, North street, Stirling, first door north of Parker's drug store, by

JAMES CURRIE.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per year.

In paid in advance. If not so paid, \$1.25 will be charged.

Correspondence is invited on all legitimate subjects, the real nature of the writer to be furnished the editor in every case. This rule can have no exception.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For ordinary business advertisements: Charge PER INCH per week

1 year, 6 mos, 3 mos

Whole col. down to half col. 7c. 5c. 3c.

Half col. down to quarter col. 5c. 3c. 1c.

Quarter col. down to 2 inches, 9 10 11

If inserted less than three months 1 cent extra on above rates. If less than two months 2 cents extra on above rates. If less than one month 3 cents extra on above rates.

These rates are confined to the ordinary business of the commercial houses, and for such they will not be charged. Auction Sales, Removals, Co-partnership Notices, Private Advertisements of individuals, members of firms, property to let or for sale, etc.

Two inches, \$10 per year; \$6 for six months; \$4 for three months; \$3 for two months; \$2 for one month. One inch, \$8 per year. Professional cards, limited to six lines, \$4 per year. A column measures twenty lines.

Advertisements may be changed at the option of advertisers without extra charge.

Advertisements without special instructions inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free.

JOB PRINTING of every description executed in neat and fashionable style, and on short notice.

PATENTS

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

Write today for a free copy of our interesting book "Inventors' Help" and "How you are benefited by our service." We have Washington office, 1000 F Street, N.W., and also branch offices in New York, London, Paris, and other foreign countries. Send sketch, model or description of your invention to our Washington office for free advice. Address: MUNN & CO., Patent Attorneys, 351 Broadway, New York, U.S.A.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS.

THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
\$1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1903.

Vol. XXV, No. 2.



**This, Sir, is one of our
New Fall Suitings
just to hand.**

If you are looking about for your New Fall Suit or Overcoat, we would invite you to visit one of the best equipped Merchant-Tailoring, Men's Furnishings, Ready-To-Wear Clothing Establishments in the County. We are opening up New Fall Goods every day. We have already received our New Suitings, Overcoats, Trousers, Fancy Vestings, etc., and would like to take your order early.

Ready-to-Wear Clothing.

Here we have the two extremes—high grade goods and lowest price—in Suits, Overcoats, Ulsters and Jackets. Our good clothing ties our patrons to this store. We invite you in to let our Suits talk to you for a few moments. Test our clothing—that's all we ask. You will find our prices suit your purse. A few prices to convince you:—Children's Serge Sailor Suits, \$1.25; Boys' Tweed Suits, \$1.75 to \$5.00; Men's Suits, \$4.00 to \$12.

New Fall Hats and Caps.

This store always receives the first shipment of the Latest Styles from the manufacturer, so that you are sure of being up-to-date if you buy your Hats and Caps here.

Ladies' Cloth Jackets.

We have a full line of the Newest and Latest styles of this season's make, from \$6.00 to \$15.00.

A Little Bit Early

but you can examine the first three shipments of our NEW FURS which have arrived this month, and have the first selection at

FRED. T. WARD'S,
YOUR TAILOR, HATTER & FURNISHER.

Fall, 1903

C. F. STICKLER

requests the pleasure of your company at their

MILLINERY OPENING,

Commencing Wednesday, Sept. 23rd

Pattern Hats, Bonnets, and Millinery Novelties.

STIRLING'S NEW CASH STORE Ready for Business.



SOMETHING ABOUT LINENS.

For several years Linens have been going up in price, all round, and more cotton has been used to keep prices down. No cotton mixtures ever come here, and we have relied on orders placed after a full year in advance, to keep prices lower than elsewhere. To-day we are able to quote some prices that would surprise the manufacturers themselves—25, 35, 45, 50, 75c., \$1.

DRESS SUITINGS of all the latest patterns, no two the same, finest assortment ever shown. You cannot but be suited. Pleased to show these goods to any person who wants to see them.

WAIST LENGTHS—A few handsome patterns in stock yet at \$1.50 and \$2.25. Waist materials in White Goods, our assortment is very large and lots to choose from.

WRAPPERETTES and WRAPPERS—We don't have to say much about them. They are of the newest patterns and the price and quality sell them.

LADIES' and GENTS' UNDERWEAR—Our prices and quality will open your eyes. Don't fail to look at them. Children's Cotton and All Wool Underwear in Vests and Drawers. All the sizes. These are goods that have never been shown before.

FLANNELLETTES SHEETS—We have a very large stock. All sizes and at right prices.

COTTONS, bleached and unbleached, we have the best.

FANCY TABLE SPREADS in all colors and sizes.

TEDDOWNS—A well assorted stock of these at different prices.

MEN'S OVERALLS and TOP SHIRTS—We have something superior and want you to see them.

GROCERIES.

Don't fail to give us a call. We want your Butter, Eggs, Fowls and Dried Apples. Highest prices paid.

We have Pure Lard for 12c. lb., 10 lb. pail for \$1.25. Smoked Hams and Bacon for sale here.

Don't fail to try our 25c. Tea. Ask for a sample.

Pleased to see you. Give us a call, no trouble to show goods.

G. N. MONTGOMERY.
MILNE'S OLD BLOCK.

North Hastings Fair.

A Successful Exhibition.

The annual exhibition of the North Hastings Agricultural Society, which was held on Tuesday and Wednesday, was a most successful one, and in some respects at least, better than any previously held. The weather was fine, though the strong wind on the second day made it rather disagreeable on account of the dust.

The show of live stock was good, and many first class animals were exhibited in the various classes. The poultry exhibit was not as large as on some previous occasions. In grain and roots there were excellent samples shown.

The hall was a great attraction for many of the visitors, and in the departments of domestic manufactures, ladies' work, and fine arts, there was an exceedingly large display, much ahead of previous years. The various useful and fancy articles made a bewildering exhibit, utterly beyond all description, and completely filled one-half of the large hall.

The special prizes offered for cheese brought out a large number of competitors. The show of fruit was good, but we think not as large as it should have been. We believe the remark of one of the judges correct, who said that larger prizes should be offered for fruit, and there should also be a larger list of different varieties.

The speeding of horses in the ring was witnessed by a very large crowd. The names of the successful ones will be given in the prize list next week.

There was a very large number of people on the ground during Wednesday afternoon, and all seemed well pleased. The receipts considerably exceeded those of last year.

The Secretary informs us that the number of entries was larger than ever before, being about 1300. We expect to give the prize list in full next week.

North Hastings Teachers' Association.

The teachers of North Hastings will this year hold their annual convention at the village of Bancroft, on the 8th and 9th of October. The following are the principal items on the programme:

Language, by Miss Annie Cullen, of Toronto.

Teachers' Salaries, a conference led by Mr. T. C. Tice.

Gleanings from O. E. A., Miss Breakell.

Lecture, "India and Her People," by Miss J. V. Sinclair, of Madoc, 14 years a missionary in India.

Weaknesses and Their Causes, Mr. Mackintosh.

Reading, Miss Cullen.

Religious Instruction, Mrs. Robinson.

Geography, discussion led by Mr. E. T. Williams.

Nature Study, Miss Stephenson.

Music in the School, Miss Effie Stewart.

Special rates have been secured for return tickets over the C. O. Railway.

Mr. T. G. Gillespie is leaving Campbellford and will go to Calcutta, India, where he will open an agency for a life insurance company.

Mr. Yott, C. O. R. agent at Concession put through a shipment of 1600 baskets of plums per Dominion express to Winnipeg last week for Mr. Simmons of Frankford.

John Weese, the stage driver on the Campbellford-Brighton stage route, while making his trip from Campbellford on Friday last was severely injured. Something went wrong with one of the traces. Mr. Weese got down behind the horse to fix it, and the horse kicked him in the face and broke the cheek bone and knocked out some teeth. He was carried into a neighboring house and then brought to Brighton.

One day last week while Morris Newman, an employee of A. M. Macklam, a farmer one and a half miles west of Brighton, was plowing in a field near the railroad, he was accosted by a stranger wearing a mask, who enquired the distance to the next town, Colborne. He was suddenly seized from behind by another man wearing a mask. His eyes and mouth were filled with dirt and mud to prevent him making an outcry, his hands were strapped together and he was bound to a cart wheel with a heavy trace chain. The robbers then went through his pockets, securing \$38.50 in money. They left him tied to the cart and unable to move. Some time after Mrs. Macklam heard his cries and went down to the field and released him.



The Sovereign Bank OF CANADA.

(Incorporated by Act of Parliament.)

Capital Authorized - - - \$2,000,000.
Capital Paid Up - - - 1,300,000.
Reserve Fund - - - 325,000.

HEAD OFFICE, D. M. STEWART,
TORONTO, General Manager.

Special Attention given to Business with Farmers. Advances made at reasonable rates.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

We accept deposits of One Dollar and upwards and allow interest from day of deposit. Absolute security.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS CONDUCTED.
STIRLING AND MARMORA.

W. M. CHANDLER, Manager.

Poultry Raising.

A Profitable and Increasing Trade.

Within the last few years the consumption of chickens has increased in Canada; the price realized for plump chickens has advanced. Both the increase in consumption and advance in price are due to the business of crate fattening chickens. The chickens that realize the highest market price to-day are chickens that are fattened and prepared for market in accordance with the directions issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Chickens from the Ontario and Quebec Illustration Stations were sold a few days ago to Mr. Henry Gatehouse for 12c. per pound, live weight; and to the Canadian Produce Co., Toronto, Ont., for 11c. per pound, live weight. These are profitable prices that can be obtained by any farmer shipping the same quality of chickens to Montreal or Toronto.

KILLING MARKET CHICKENS.

The method of killing the chicken by dislocating its neck is different from the old-fashioned way of wringing or twisting the neck. When the chicken neck is dislocated, and the head is pulled from the neck in the manner described in the bulletin "Profitable Poultry Farming," the loose, unbroken skin of the neck forms a sack into which the blood of the chicken flows. The body of the chicken is as well drained of blood as if the head were cut off with an axe; the market appearance of the chicken is improved by killing by dislocation; the flesh of the chicken is more juicy and edible. On the contrary, when chickens are killed by twisting the neck, death results mainly from strangulation. The body of the chicken is not freed from blood on account of their being no space in the neck into which the blood can flow. The appearance of the flesh of the chicken that has been killed by twisting its neck is reddish and blood can be plainly noted in it. In several cities in Canada a law is in force prohibiting the sale of chickens that are killed by twisting the neck. Hence, the senselessness of the ridicule by certain members of the House in debate regarding the detailed directions in "Profitable Poultry Farming" for killing the chicken by dislocating its neck, and the absurdity of making the statement that dislocating the neck and wringing the neck are one and the same thing.

Campbellford Despatch: Another large shipment of cattle was made by Mr. Dan Black, town, and Mr. James Dempster, of Gananoque, on Thursday last to Calgary and Edmonton. The shipment consisted of over 600 head, part of which were purchased in the Province of Quebec, and the remainder near Gananoque. Mr. Black is making great success as a stock dealer and is counted one of the largest dealers in Eastern Ontario.

One of the oldest pioneer settlers of Seymour, passed away on Friday, Sept. 11th, in the person of Mr. Wm. Craighead, who had reached the advanced age of 82 years. Deceased was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, and came to Canada over 60 years ago, when he settled at Menie, and a few years later purchased the farm on which he died. The funeral took place on Sunday to the St. Andrew's church cemetery, Burnt Lake, the Rev. John Moore conducting the services.—Campbellford Despatch.

CROCKERY SPECIALS

We have received a package of Crockery consisting of

DINNER SETS,

CHINA TEA SETS,

which we are selling at low prices in order to make room for our Fall Stock.

TOILET SETS

in Pink, Old Blue, and Slate Color at \$3.50 per set.

SALT.

Another car of Rice's Fine Salt in Barrels and Sacks, just arrived.

S. HOLDEN.

"Sterling Hall."

**Sterling's Headquarters for Reliable Dry Goods
and Clothing at Reasonable Prices.**

Our new building is nearing completion and we expect to occupy it early in October. In the meantime we hope to interest you in our large stock of New Fall Goods which are arriving daily, and were bought for spot cash and will be sold positively for the smallest possible advance on cost compatible with sound business. Every department contains extra special bargains, and we guarantee our prices against competition.

LADIES' FALL SKIRTS and JACKETS



In this line our stock is now very complete in up-to-date styles.

The NORTHWAY shape-keeping garments are our leaders and are good enough for anyone.

Prices on Skirts, \$2.50 to \$5.00.

Prices on Jackets, \$5 to \$15.00.

SPECIAL—40 Sample Jackets in Black, Grey, and Fancy Effects, sizes 34 and 36 at 25% below regular prices—\$2.50 to \$5.00.



NIGHT GOWN SPECIAL.

Here's more than full value for your cash. A neatly trimmed Night Gown made of good quality Pink Flannelette, sizes 54, 56 and 58, for 60c., regular value 75c.

NEW WAIST GOODS.

American Grizzella Flannels, full waist lengths, in beautifully printed patterns at 60c. each.

Metallic Printed Velvets—Silver on Black and Navy, at 50c. per yd.

IN THE BARCAIN CORNER.

500 yds. Heavy Lochlmond Shirting Flannels, reg. worth 13c. for 10c. yd.
58 inches wide Bleached Tabling for 25c. yd.
29 inches wide Heavy Flannelette for 5c. yd.

HOSIERY.

Can't say too much about the good values of our Fall and Winter Hosiery for Men, Women and Children. Suffice to say that we contracted for our supply before the late heavy advances in prices and offer better values in Cashmere and Worsted Hosiery than ever before.

HERE'S A SNAP—25 dozen fine, Scotch fingering yarn Worsted Hose, in full sizes for Women, at 25c. pair, regular value 35c. pair.

MALE ATTIRE.

In this line we offer the largest line of thoroughly well-made reliable and up-to-date goods ever shown in Stirling. The goods are just in and are just right in price and quality to save you money on every purchase.

Here are prices that make sales:—

Special heavy, Knit Top Shirts at 40c. worth 50c.

Special heavy, all-wool, Scotch Knit Shirts and Drawers, 75c. suit, reg. \$1.

Special Heavy Shirts and Drawers at 50c. suit.

The H. B. K. Co's. Heavy, Wind and Wet Stop Reefers at \$2, \$2.50, \$3.00.

Leather Coats, well lined, at \$5. Mackinaw Coats, patent cuff, \$4.50.

Wet Stop Pants at \$2.00. Heavy Etoffe Pants at \$1.25.

OVERCOATS—The "Sterling Hall" line of Overcoats for Fall are the worthiest to be found anywhere. They are suited to your best ideas in quality and prices. The range includes values from \$5.00 to \$18.00; but we have very special values in Beavers, Cheviots and Friezes at \$5, \$7 and \$10.

W. R. MATHER,

Direct Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

NEW FALL SHOES.

A CHANCE TO PICK.

You'll find a lot of Good Shoes here and a good lot of Shoes. "Hobson's choice" isn't it? Our assortment can't be excelled.

Our New EMPRESS Shoes for Women have just arrived. They are excellent fitters, excellent weavers, and are a high grade shoe, ranging in price from \$2.00 to \$4.00. We have plenty of cheaper lines in Women's Dongola Bals and Buttons at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00.

SHOES FOR CHILDREN—Our stock is complete. Coarse and Fine Boots for Boys from 75c. to \$2.00.

Men's Fine Boots, \$1.50 to \$4. Patent Colt and English Enamel, \$4 to \$5.

We can supply the family with Boots at reasonable prices.

All kinds of SHOE POLISH at 10c. and 15c.

Repairing done neatly. Rips sewn free.

J. W. BROWN,

RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT.

For Sale Cheap.

A 2-horse Tread Power, in working order
R. N. BIRD,
Lot 28, Con. 8, Sidney, Stirling, P.O.

Palace Shaving Parlor.

The undersigned has now open to the public the finest Shaving Parlor ever opened up in Stirling.
Having been in Peterboro' for the past year learning all the latest ideas of the profession, I am now prepared to do all work up-to-date. A call solicited.
Shop opposite Post Office, formerly Parker Brothers' Bank.
W. W. HAGERMAN, Proprietor.

Livery Business For Sale.

As the subscriber intends removing from Stirling, having purchased another business in Campbellford, he offers the whole of his livery business for sale. Terms reasonable.
WM. GALLAGHER.

NOTICE.

I have on hand some of the latest Improved U. S. Cream Separators, HAY CARS, FORKS, SLINGS, Etc. Also, full line of FARMING IMPLEMENTS. A good young, general purpose horse for sale.
N. LANKTREE,
Massey-Harris Agent.

Uncle's Little Playmate

The evening that Uncle brought Tuff to our house we could never imagine the mischief she was going to cause. You see, it was this way. The Murphys, who lived next door, had a rather valuable white cat. They made a great fuss of this cat, and took endless trouble with it. One evening Uncle arrived home carrying an ordinary-looking brown-paper parcel. Placing it on the table he looked round with a benevolent smile, and remarked, "There, my dears, I've brought you a little playmate."

Immediately all crowded round in great excitement. Uncle lifted the parcel up and said, as he began to unwrap the paper, "My dears, I think it is the darlings' little playmate." He dropped it suddenly, and commenced sucking his fingers. The parcel rolled off the table on to the floor, and began spitting and scratching so fiercely that the children all ran behind Auntie and Jane, the servant, screaming and crying. Her soapy arms around Uncle's neck.

After turning over several times the parcel lay quite still. Then Uncle dumped Jane on the floor and asked what was the matter with us all. "It's only a cat—one of those beautiful white ones, like Murphys," and he reached down to tear the paper off, but the parcel stirred ominously, so he lifted it up with the tongs. Holding it out at arm's length he told Jane to tear the paper off, but Jane had discreetly retired. He then told Tommy, but Tommy commenced to cry, so he did it himself, tearing a bit off here and there. He got two or three scratches, but finally the "little playmate" stood revealed—a small white cat, the very image of Murphys, crouching in a kind of vicker-work chapel with pink ribbons around its neck.

Now, Auntie didn't like cats, so she straightway took the matter up from the personal point of view, after the manner of her sex.

"You know I hate cats, but then, of course, I am never considered," said she. "Don't talk nonsense."

"I mightn't be your wife; you never consider my feelings. I'm working hard in and year out."

"Great Jimmy! What has that got to do with the cat?"

"There! I said so! The cat before me; anything and everything before my wife. If it was not for the children I would seek a situation as housekeeper."

Then we retired into the back garden, as we always do on these occasions, and waited for something to come through the kitchen window. In about five minutes the cat and the chapel duly alighted in the rhubarb.

This was the little playmate introduced into the rhubarb of—I mean the bosom of the family; and as her career began so did it go on. There was nothing but trouble all the time she was with us. She was certainly the fiercest, most vicious cat you ever saw. If you put down a saucer of milk she would snap your hand before she lapped the milk.

We had hitherto been on very good terms with the Murphys. In fact, their cat, Muff, stole chops and things off our kitchen table as often as it did off theirs; but the extraordinary similarity between the two cats, aggravated by Uncle calling out "Tuff," led to a great deal of friction, and when Mr. Murphy knocked his own cat off the fence with a brick thinking it was ours, intercourse between the two families ceased altogether.

Auntie threatened daily to do away with Tuff; indeed, but that it could have looked like knocking under to the Murphys, Tuff's career would have ended within three days of her arrival.

Uncle said the cat was all right. If treated properly, but, of course, you could not expect women to understand animals. However, an incident occurred about three weeks later which caused him to change his mind.

One afternoon Tuff flew at baby and scratched him very much, all because baby swung her round by the tail. "What's the use of having a cat that won't stand a thing like that where there are children?"

Auntie said, as she took baby away, "I'm not taking any more of this. I'm prepared to take nothing more of this. But Tuff, entering fully into the spirit of the thing, seized the other end and shook it so fiercely that Auntie was alarmed. She dropped the handle and off, however, so, screaming for Jane, she made a rapid retreat to the top of the dining-table. "Jane! Jane! mad!"

Jane, not catching the latter part of the sentence, ran in and, enough spat at her, she ran into the hall, slamming the door after her. Whereupon Tuff, by way of signaling her table, knocking over one or two little knock-knacks on route. Auntie, from behind, turned round and round on the carpet, and a rather up and down sort of thing indefinitely, after a few turns Auntie quietly sat while Tuff, rather unconscious of this position, sat on an ornamental stool, now and then glancing at her.

Uncle had had a telephone installed in the bedroom, and Auntie used this daily in all and every domestic crisis. As soon, therefore, as she recovered some, she was of herself control she said, in a stage whisper, "The cat should have been put down on the lawn. Tell him to come home at once, immediately."

Jane had never used the telephone before, but she had seen Auntie use it, so she thought she could manage it all right. Running upstairs she

took the receiver off first, turned the handle, and shouted, "The missus says you've come home 'cause cat's mad and she can't get off the table. Do ye 'ear me? Ayel Ayel! Do you 'ear me?"

Of course there was no answer. She shook the receiver fiercely. "Do ye 'ear me, hay?" Then she replaced it and commenced to think what Auntie did. "Oh, of course, I should have said, 'Are ye there?' Again taking the receiver off she bawled a voluble crocodile. "Are ye there? Are ye there?" Then, in reply to a distant voice—

"Is the master in?" she asked.

"The master?" repeated the clerk who answered the telephone. "Who do you want, please?"

"I want Mr. Hildebrand Jones to tell him as how the cat's gone mad, and the missus—"

"Good heavens, Mrs. Jones! a sunstroke or—"

"Look here, young man, this is Jane; will you tell Mr. Jones—"

"Yes, yes—one moment, please—one moment," and he dashed into the private office where two German gentlemen on important business.

"Sir," said the clerk, excitedly, "Jane wants you."

The German gentlemen smiled. Hildebrand flushed angrily. "Can't you see I'm busy?"

"But, sir," persisted the clerk, full of excitement, "Mrs. Jones has gone off her dot—or—mean got sunstroke, or something."

Hildebrand seized the telephone. The German gentlemen politely rose to take their leave.

"What's that the matter, Jane?"

"Oh, sir! Come home at once. The missus can't get off the table and the cat's running all round."

"Yes, yes, I'll come at once, at once. Send for Dr. Banks," and picking up his hat he dashed past the astonished Germans down the steps, and jumped into the cab that was waiting for them. Cabbie had his instructions, and he thought he had the Germans so he drove straight to the station.

Thunder and lightning! yelled Uncle, when he astonished cabbie opened the door. "What did you come here for? I want Pretoria Villas, quick."

"But the German gentlemen," spluttered the mystified cabbie.

"Never mind the German gentlemen. Drive me to Pretoria Villas as quickly as your old clothes-horse will gallop."

"Clothes-horse yourself. Who's going to pay me for dragging them there Germans round town all morning?"

"You mercenary thief," shouts Uncle, waving his purse in the air.

"Drive me to Pretoria Villas quick. Do you hear me? Quick! I'll pay anything you want."

Cabbie jumped back to his seat and drove on, just as a policeman came up to see what the crowd was about.

Blowing heavily, the ancient cab-horse stopped at the front gate just as Dr. Banks drew up in his brougham.

"Good morning, Mr. Jones," said the doctor, as they alighted together. "Your servant telephoned that you wanted me to call at once."

"Anything serious?"

"Come in, doctor; come in. Mrs. Jones has had a sunstroke, or something of that nature."

The dining-room window was open, and Auntie, still on the table, could see them coming up the path. Anticipating speedy release, she gave vent to an exclamation of pleasure. Uncle shuttered.

"So you've come at last, Hildebrand," she shouted through the open window. "I seem to have been waiting weeks."

"Yes, yes, my dear. You are all right now," said Uncle, soothingly, and the doctor and he gazed at her critically through the window.

"Oh, do come in and kill the horse-die!" and as Auntie said "thing," she screamed and jumped round on the table because the cat, which Hildebrand and the doctor could not see, had moved a little towards the head of the table.

The doctor shook his head gravely, and Hildebrand stumbled over the steps like one in a trance.

"How did she get like this?" he asked, and Harry, Tommy, Jane, and the rest of us started to explain the whole business, Auntie trying to make herself heard above the noise.

Now, when an hysterical, middle-aged lady explains a matter of this kind to a gentleman standing in the hall, surrounded by some half-dozen children all talking together, and all giving totally dissimilar versions of the same occurrence, assisted by the imagination of an excited and very much over-heated servant, it is not to be wondered at if he should altogether fail to grasp the situation.

Not being able to make head or tail of the chatter going on, Uncle stepped towards the dining-room door with the evident intention of going in. Jane dashed in front of him.

"Don't, don't open it, sir; she's mad—she'll fly at you like she did me—she'll bite."

"Nonsense! my wife bite—fly at me? Nonsense!"

"Not the missus, I meant the cat."

"The cat! What the—"

"Yes, yes, the cat's mad! The cat's mad! We all shouted in chorus. Hildebrand, shouting Auntie, "It's the cat that's mad, not Aggie!"

"The missus! Lor, no! What could he put that idea in her head?"

"Hildebrand," shouted Auntie, "will you come and kill this cat?"

But now that the nervous strain was over Uncle sat down on a hall chair and laughed till he nearly choked himself, while we all stood and stared at him in astonishment, not understanding just where the joke came in.

"The situation, Mr. Jones, may strike you as humorous," said Dr. Banks, looking at Uncle at the door, calling "Puss! Puss!" till he nearly got clergyman's sore throat.

"Come and stand here, you young fool," said Uncle at last. "The voice would scare anything. I'll entice her myself."

He went to the door and unlocked it. "Why, the cat's not here at all!"

"Believe me, the cat's not here at all!" he cried. "Puss! Puss! Puss!"

The cat came towards the door; Uncle retreated backwards. The cat stopped, so did Uncle. "Puss! Puss! Puss!"

The cat stood on the step, thoughtfully regarding Uncle's boots. His voice took a sadder, gentler turn. "Cream, pussy, cream; mice, pussy, mice; you know, mice, cream. Found it! Turn on tussy—bother the cat! Mice, pussy, cream—let me see—beefsteak, pussy! What more does the animal want?"

The cat took a step forward; Uncle took one backwards. The cat stood and winked at Uncle; he appeared visibly agitated. Puss raised her paw for another step forward; Uncle raised his foot for another step backward. The strain was intense; we held our breath. Puss put her paw down; Uncle put his foot down—in the milk! This was not the signal agreed on, but it answered the purpose. Immediately the crash came. Puss turned to fly, but the air was thick with bath-towels, antimacassars, etc., in which she became hopelessly involved.

The first shock of surprise over her she struggled fiercely, but Uncle rapidly fastened up the bundle with string, attached a brick, taken from under the oven for the purpose, and running to the ditch threw the whole lot in towels and all. He narrowly escaped getting in himself owing to his slipping on the wet clay.

Auntie awoke about 3 a.m., fancying she heard a noise. She wasn't sure if it was the clock striking or something else. She lay awake and listened; there was undoubtedly a strange tapping sound coming from somewhere. She shook Hildebrand into semi-wakefulness.

"Someone trying to get in—slush it either through the attic skylight or the cellar window."

"All right," grumbled Uncle, "the bedroom door's locked."

"Brute! Would you leave my poor innocent babies to fight for their lives alone?"

"No! certainly not! I will arise and get the poker." Shivering with the cold as he carefully explained, he went to the door, a candle in one hand and the poker in the other.

"You—won't strike them, dear?" Auntie implored, as he opened the door.

"No—no, I won't!" Uncle chattered through his teeth, and a dull thud came from somewhere overhead.

"Someone is coming down the attic stairs," whispered Auntie.

"Ye—yes!" said Uncle, and the poker began to tremble in his hands.

The attic stairs faced the room door, and the dull thud came on step by step, slowly, painfully, it seemed to the trembling listeners.

Uncle's gaze was glued to the attic doorway. Another thud and the circle of light was reached. A strange, unearthly moan came from the dark stairway, and then on the edge of the bottom step appeared a strange, dark object, like nothing they remembered seeing before.

When the thing had passed, Auntie sank on the floor in a kind of swoon, and clasping her arms around Hildebrand's calves, began to sob hysterically. One by one the children came down the attic stairs and stood there, a terror-stricken little group, shuddering, as moan after moan came up from the dark hall. Gradually the weird noise ceased, and we regained our senses. A good move, all the family creeping into Auntie's room. Then Uncle bolted the door as quietly as possible, and we remained, shivering through the remainder of that miserable night.

When daylight came Uncle dressed and, still carrying the poker, went down into the hall. The rest of us screamed at the banisters ready to do the thing which was to be seen under the hat-stand. Uncle started nervously forward, and his voice came up with a hollow whisper. "Can't make out—what—it is. Looks like—yes! No! It is—Great Jimmy! It's a doll's-house! You idiots!"

He was quite right—about the doll's-house, I mean. It was Winnie's new doll's-house, with Tuff's headquarters within it, and the front door and the rest of her jammed in the stairway.

"Aggie," said Uncle, with an uneasy look in his eyes, "Tuff ran there to hide last night when we were searching for her."

"Yesterday afternoon," corrected Auntie.

"And—and the cat we drowned?"

"You drowned," corrected Auntie.

"Was—was probably—"

"Yes, dear."

"Murphy!"

"Yes, dear."

Uncle had to pay Murphy £2 12s 6d, value of one white cat, to stop the cat from coming in, and he vowed that never again, though he should live to be a thousand, would he bring home a pot-pussy as a "little playmate."—London Tit-Bits.

About the ...House

TO LIGHTEN LAUNDRY WORK.

Washing day is justly dreaded. Anything that lightens the work is therefore especially welcome, but though the tools of to-day are superior to those of our grandmothers, modern invention has done comparatively little to lighten the labor of the laundry. In spite of the cost of washing machines and the representations of their agents, a perforated zinc rubbing board is still the most useful tool that a good laundress can command.

One of the most important parts of washing is the assorting of the clothes. There are many stains which, like those of perspiration, disappear magically with a little cold water and soap, and others, like fruit and coffee, which must be treated with boiling water, but are permanently set by lukewarm water. If soiled all the clothes of the family to be washed are put in a great tub, but if the various kinds of stains are carefully sorted out and properly treated hours of rubbing will be saved.

A housekeeper whose clothes always look white as the driven snow says that it is best to soak coarse clothes in cold water, but the table linens and fine clothes need not be so treated. The same housekeeper says that as soon as she has removed the stains from her clothes she puts them in cold water in a boiler and brings them to the boiling point, and then puts them in the washtub to be rubbed for the first time. The boiling starts the dirt, and the rubbing is much easier than it would otherwise be. After rubbing, the clothes are transferred to the second rinsing water, then to the second, and when they are thoroughly rinsed they are put a few at a time into the bluing water, provided they have not been blued several weeks. If they have, they are wrung out with the wringer and put out to dry. All white clothes should be dried outdoors in the strongest sunlight. Both the freezing cold and the heat of the summer sun harm them. Brown soaps usually contain soda and soda are good for washing white clothes, but they should not be used for colored clothes or flannels as soda bleaches the one and the rosin is injurious to the other. Use a good white soap for this purpose. All colored clothes should be dried as quickly as possible in the shade. Starched clothes are dried in the house in laundries, in order to keep them stiff. If they are yellow, they are bleached in the sun, and afterward starched and hung in the house to dry. Colored dresses which are trimmed or combined with white should be rinsed in cold water in which salt has been dissolved in about the proportion of a tablespoonful of water.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

Cookies.—One cup molasses, one cup brown sugar, one-half cup lard or butter, one teaspoonful ginger, one dessert spoonful soda. Roll thin, bake quickly.

Salted Dressing.—Mix one teaspoonful flour or cornmeal with one of dry mustard; one pinch salt, one dash pepper and one egg. Mix with one-half cup vinegar, then add one-half cup boiling water and set on stove to boil until rather thick. Keep in a cool place.

Fruit Cake.—Three eggs, one cup brown sugar, two-thirds cup butter, one cup of flour, one cup of milk, one cup of molasses, one teaspoonful soda, two teaspoonful cinnamon, one teaspoonful cloves, one nutmeg, three cups flour, one pound currants, one pound raisins, one-quarter pound citron. Bake in a pan loaf.

Cucumber Chowchow.—Peel ripe or cut cucumbers and measure three quarts; chop three pinches of onion and two green peppers. Add one cup of salt, one cup of vinegar, one cup of white mustard seed, one tablespoon of black pepper and a few bits of horseradish or one round, syrup until it is thick, then pour over the tomatoes, which have been placed in small jars. Seal and set in a dark place, as tomatoes do not keep well in any form if exposed to the light.

Sauce and Onion Pickle.—Peel and slice half a peck of onions and slice a peck of green tomatoes. Pack in layers, sprinkle salt between them, using about a cup in all. Let the mixture stand over night, then drain and put in an agate or porcelain lined kettle with one ounce whole mustard seed, one ounce each of ground allspice and cloves and four round peppers cut into shreds. Heat some vinegar to the boiling point and pour on enough to cover the pickle. After it comes to a boil, pour in one cup of vinegar and one cup of horseradish on top of each. Do not omit the horseradish.

Apple Butter.—Boil unfermented apple juice until one-third has evaporated. Pare, core and slice good apples and put as many into the juice as it will cover. Cook slowly and when the apples are so tender as to break apart, add a skimmer, draining well. Put in a second quantity of apples, or as many as the liquid will cover and cook like the first. Turn all together and let stand over night. Return to the kettle and cook until a smooth color is stirring off.

Stuffed Green Peppers.—Slice large green peppers lengthwise across the end and pour boiling hot brine over them and let stand twenty-four hours. Drain and again pour boiling hot brine over, using a little vinegar. Salt to one peck of peppers. At the

end of the second twenty-four hour drain, take out the seeds and fill with the following mixture: Chop fine enough red cabbage to make four quarts, stir in three quarts of salt and cover with boiling water, let stand over night, drain, add two cups of white sugar, a rounding tablespoon each of whole cloves, allspice and ground cinnamon. Fill the peppers, sew them together, lay in a stone jar and pour cold vinegar over. Keep the pickle under vinegar by a plate laid on and it will be ready to eat in about four weeks. If any stuffing is left put it in a jar, cover with hot vinegar and serve as a chopped pickle.

SHIRT-WAIST COMFORTS.

A piece of narrow tape long enough to go around the waist and tie will do much toward keeping the shirt waist in place. The tape should be stitched across the back and sides, and well toward the front. The front of the waist should be left unconfined by gathers, and when the shirt strings are pulled together, the fronts may be made to show neatly and evenly without that baggy look under the arms so annoying to many people, especially if they happen to be stout.

When the belt with the pin attachments, which now-a-days all well groomed shirt waist wearers consider indispensable, is buckled around the waist, the blouse may be adjusted and kept just where it is wanted without any fear that it will gradually widen until it reaches the under-arm seam.

BEFORE STOCKINGS WEAR.

Pasting a bit of velvet or chamois in the heel of the shoe makes it more comfortable for a long tramp and saves the heel of the stocking from wearing out so quickly. One should always darn the heels of shoes of hose before they are ever worn, especially when one wears fine cashmere, lisle thread or silk stockings. Odds and ends of crocheted silk I like best for darning material, both for wear and the appearance of the darned article; the silk finished cottons are my next choice, while darning cotton loses its color and seems unsatisfactory in other ways.

A NOVEL HOUSE PLANT.

Very pretty and decorative plants may be obtained by planting the top from a pineapple in a mixture of loam, leaf mold and cow manure, equal parts. It is equally as pretty a plant when well grown as any pandanus, and requires to be kept constantly moist, same as ferns, but not too wet and never allowed to become dry.

NOVEL PEDOGRAPH.

Registers Distance Walked and Direction Taken.

The pedograph is a newly devised instrument which not only makes a record of the distance travelled by a pedestrian, but of the direction taken, so that at the end of a tour a map can be shown giving the distance covered and direction taken in black and white. It is the invention of a man named Ferguson, who gave a description of the machine before the Engineers' Society of Shanghai.

The pedograph is contained in a box that the person walking bears before him suspended from the shoulder by a strap. This box contains a small board on which is fixed a sheet of paper which is to receive the tracing, parallel to the board and at a little distance from it being a plate of unpolished glass. The active portion of the instrument—called the recorder—is composed of a small metallic frame bearing a wheel with pointed teeth which rests on the paper and traces by punching holes.

The recorder is supported on the board and on the glass by small wheels. The board being maintained vertically under the action of its own weight, the descent being regulated by the shake given each time by the steps of the bearer.

Here are the essential portions of the recorder. A small box is pivoted on a long spring acting on a very small lever, which, at each oscillation makes advance to the extent of a tooth, and a ratchet wheel, the axis of which carries an endless screw geared to the printing wheel. If the ratchet wheel has fifty teeth, fifty oscillations will make a round of the printing wheel. The printing wheel has made a mark for fifty oscillations or steps. If the interval of the teeth of the printing wheel is 1.20 of an inch corresponding to fifty steps, 1,000 steps will correspond to 1 inch or one-half mile, 2,000 steps to 2 inches or one mile, etc.

The board is always vertical and is fixed in the middle of a horizontal axis connected with the box or envelop, and consequently the board may turn around this axis. At the upper part of the box—which a spiral spring always keeps evenly held—is a piece carrying a magnetized needle forming a compass. A button, which is turned by the hand, makes the piece in question revolve, and the vertical causes the walker to deviate from the original direction. A little transmitter composed of two pulleys of the same diameter and fixed to the cord connects the piece carrying the needle to the axis of the board, so that if the bearer changes his direction to right or left the board inclines from one side to the other, its original direction. In this way the vertical plane. It will be found that the recorder thus not only traces the distance, but also the direction in which the bearer is going.

Wife: "Do you think there is a man that could conscientiously say to his wife, 'You are the only woman I ever loved?' Truly, only one that I can think of." Wife: "Who? You dearest?" Hubby: "Oh, no; Adam."



IN THE SUBURBS.
Visitor:—The grass on your lawn is awfully long.
Host:—Yes, I know, and I'm going to cut it as soon as the neighbors finish with their lawn mowers.

STRONGER THAN DEATH OR A RANSOMED LIFE

CHAPTER X.

Trevor was first into the nursery in the grey dawn of the morning. He started back amazed at the sight that met his eyes. In the cushioned chair, sobbing fretfully, like a three-year-old child, sat Vivian Ardel. While the child in the cot close beside gazed out at him with wide-open, wistful eyes, which closed softly as Trevor came into the room.

Vivian Ardel sprang from his chair to meet him, babbling meaningless, like a frightened baby. The cry of horror had scarce passed from Trevor's lips when Eva stole into the room behind. Ardel turned at once to her with a half-artificial muttering of delight, and fondled her like a dog, all the intellect gone out of his face. Still the child in the cot slept on, breathing quickly.

"My God!" Eva cried out, as she looked and heard. "His reason has snapped under the double strain. He has saved us both, John, but at what a cost! Better my boy and I were lying dead together than this should be."

She threw herself, weeping piteously, into her husband's arms, and the strong man babbled and the child slept.

There was the sound of quick wheels on the gravel sweep, as punctual Dr. Bartley drove to the door. Dr. Bartley was never surprised at anything. He was not surprised now.

"Boy much better," he said. "Just as I expected. He had great confidence in the last draught which I prescribed. You will remember, Mrs. Trevor, that I set my face against all those new-fangled operations from the first."

No one told him that his last draught had not been tasted. No one told him of the miracle by which the child's life was saved.

Eva would scarce give him time to glance at the child's cot. "Oh! yes, he is quite safe now," she said; and the careless confidence of her voice farmed on him. He had seen her so heart-broken—now the child seemed nothing to her.

"You know Dr. Ardel?" she asked abruptly. "Dr. Vivian Ardel?"

"Of course, my dear lady," he answered, with bland composure; "not to know him argues myself unknown. I have met him frequently in consultation. He has made diphtheria a special study. I should, perhaps, have advised you to call him in this case of ours, but I knew he was abroad."

"He is returned!" she cried excitedly; "he is here—in this house! But not the Vivian Ardel whom you and all the world knew and wondered at. His reason has been stricken down in the night; he is as helpless, mindless, as the child in that cot."

Even Dr. Bartley's composure was not proof against this. He saw Vivian Ardel at once. He found the case "sad, very sad, but quite simple." "Paralysis of the brain. Long-continued and active effort had worn out a once magnificent organ. The symptoms were unmistakable."

"We almost always find this total lapse of memory," he went on, "this premature turning to second childhood. You observe his delusion, my dear Mrs. Trevor. He fancies himself your child Harry. His mind, you tell me, was on a strain about the child. That would entirely account for the form his delusion has assumed. No, I'm afraid there is absolutely no hope. We must rather look for deterioration than improvement, as the disease progresses until the mind completely fades away. The body so far seems unaffected, but this cannot last long. It's a wretched case at the top," Mrs. Trevor, as Swift finely put it—"a withering at the top."

"You have nothing to reproach yourself, my dear lady," he went on soothingly, "in bringing him down here. A little irregular, perhaps, from the professional point of view; but then he was, I understand, an old friend. So far as poor Ardel himself is concerned, the attack was inevitable—absolutely inevitable. It was the result of long-continued exertion of the brain. That child seems still to be a little uneasy; I think I will give it a soothing draught. As I was saying, poor Ardel's collapse could not be long postponed. It was fortunate the stroke took him here amongst his

friends, where he can be carefully tended to the end. Candidly, Mrs. Trevor, I do not think the end can be long deferred. I will see him again, of course—a most interesting case. But there is nothing that I can do, nothing that any one can do, to help him. His reason is irrevocably gone, and I fear his life will not long be spared."

The specialists in brain disease who were called in during the next few days were not quite so glib and confident as Dr. Bartley. The case puzzled them a little, they confessed; there were some symptoms quite out of the common; but, on the whole, they agreed with their confident colleague. Reason would flicker down to a spark and go out. There was no hope, absolutely no hope."

The result belied their gloomy prophecies. Even within a week a distinct improvement was visible. Dr. Ardel (if his body without his soul may be called by that name) was at first frightened and petulant, as if some sudden change had come upon him which he could but dimly realize. He whimpered and moped all day. No one but little Harry Trevor could coax him out of these dismal moods. The child's toys delighted him. It was indeed something pitiable to see the big man on his knees, playing with tin soldiers and cannon, and quite forgetting his vague trouble in his childish excitement.

Meanwhile Lucy and Jeannette had come back from their visit to the south of France. They were in London, and the question arose, if it would yet be quite safe to have them down to Lavalla. It chanced that little Harry Trevor was in the parlour when this question was discussed between his father and mother and Dr. Bartley.

Now while the three discussed the return of the wanderers his eyes left his book and he listened eagerly. Dr. Bartley laughed at the father's and mother's fears, assuring them that all danger of infection was long passed.

"Then," said Trevor, convinced, "I will wire Lucy to come on to-morrow, and have the brougham to meet her at the midday train. Better still, I will go up to London and bring them back with me."

All of a sudden the little boy dropped his pen-book and ran barefooted, his face flushed and his eyes bright with excitement. "Don't, don't," he cried, so hastily that his words tripped each other up, "don't bring them home yet. The danger is not over; they will die as Willie died."

John Trevor smilingly took the boy on his knee and soothed and petted him. "You hear what the doctor says, Harry. There is no danger now."

But the child persisted piteously, "Not yet; not yet."

"Don't laugh at the poor little fellow, John," Eva interposed. "He does not seem to me the same child since his illness. Don't worry your poor little head, Harry. Father and Doctor know what is best. Won't you be glad to have Jen back to play with and Aunt Lucy?"

"I would; but—"

"Don't say 'but' to me, pet." This with a pretty assumption of the stern mother. "Run away now with your story-book to the nursery, or, or," he went very slowly, "you can go to Dr. Ardel's room, if you prefer it."

Lucy and Jeannette returned next day, both dressed in black. Lucy dreaded the meeting with Dr. Ardel, for Eva had written her the sad story, and the pity of it gripped her heart with a grief too tense for tears.

Drabbling violently, she walked with Eva from the nursery to the little sitting-room or study which had always been reserved for Ardel's special use at Lavalla, and which was still his room.

A gush of pitying tears half blinded her as she looked into the room. Dr. Ardel was on his knees on the floor, intent on the latest toy that Harry had lent him. It was an ingenious mechanical contrivance worked by springs and clockwork. The sight and sound chilled Lucy's heart with the vague, half-grotesque horror of a bad dream.

A book that she carried dropped from her stiffening fingers and came down with a bang on the floor. Ardel heard and turned his head. Then he leaped to his feet, the toy forgotten, and sprang towards her, shouting joyously.

"Lucy! Lucy! welcome home, Aunt Lucy! You will make me quite well again, won't you?" "But you are not ill?" To her own surprise, she found herself for a moment talking to him quite naturally, as she would to a little child.

"Oh, no; it's not that. Don't you see, I am not your own little Harry any more? I'm grown up all of a sudden, just like Dr. Ardel. But you will steal the bad fairy's wand and change me back again. Oh, Lucy, I'm very tired of being so big!" Then, with childhood's sudden change of mood, the strong man burst out crying. "I want to be my own self again, Lucy," he whispered through his tears.

"Oh, with all my heart! I wish you were your own self again," she said very earnestly, the tears of pity streaming down her cheeks as she spoke. "But wishing won't help you."

She sat beside him on a sofa and talked to him soothingly, as to a child. Presently he surprised her by asking for a story that was a special favourite of his. Harry Trevor, before she was half-way through the tale, was again full of excitement about the princess and the wicked dwarf, quite forgetful of his grievance of having suddenly grown up like Dr. Ardel.

"We must make him as happy as we can, Eva, and keep on hoping for the best," she whispered, as they left the room together.

A week had not passed when Lucy herself began to droop and pine a little. Curiously enough, little Harry Trevor was the first to notice it. One morning he walked straight into the parlour, where husband and wife were alone together, still puzzling and grieving over the awful blow that had stricken down the mind of their dearest friend.

The child broke in abruptly upon their talk. "Lucy is ill," he said, "very ill. I think she has got diphtheria."

At this dread word Eva turned ghastly pale, and would have fallen, but her husband's strong hand was around her in a moment.

"Eva! Eva!" he cried; "don't be a coward without cause! It's only the silly nonsense of the child, who has picked the word up like a parrot. Run away to the nursery, Harry. Don't you see you have frightened the life out of your mother?"

But the boy stood his ground a little doggedly as he said, "It's true, it's true," he persisted. "Ask her if she hasn't got a sore throat. She will die if you don't take care."

"Oh, John!" Eva suddenly interposed, "the child is right. I know and feel it is true. Lucy has been looking pale for the last day or two. We should never have brought her and Jeannette here so soon. If but her husband had taken the child's advice, there is wisdom in the mouths of babes, we are told. But there is no use thinking of that now. We must have the doctor sent for at once."

"Let us see Lucy first, my dear," the practical Queen's counsel quietly interposed. "I trust there is no ground for fear."

But there was ground for fear. Lucy, by the way, was seized by night. Eva watched by Lucy's bedside. Bitter mockery of hope, crowning agony of it all, in the next room was Dr. Ardel, who had beaten back the disease so easily, now powerless as a little child to help or save.

Eva, in her despair, made one trial of his new remedy. She told him that Lucy was sick, was dying of diphtheria, and begged his help. For one moment he wept childishly for "poor Lucy," but the next he was absorbed in his delight in a new toy.

It was quite otherwise with little Harry Trevor. The poor child moped about the house, broken-hearted, with dumb, touching sorrow in his eyes.

All that medical science could do was done, without avail. To a famous specialist from London Eva described Ardel's treatment and its result.

"Ah," he said, kindly but hopelessly, "Dr. Ardel was a wonderful man. It is such a pity, such a pity. But there is no Dr. Ardel's left amongst us. The serum he used was of his own discovery. Indeed, he told me when we last met that he had just found a sovereign specific for diphtheria, which he meant to reveal to the profession. Now that beneficent secret is lost to the world for ever."

"Is there, then, no hope, doctor?" Eva interposed faintly.

"Well, I would not go quite so far as that, Mrs. Trevor. While there is life there is hope, you know. There is no accounting for the vagaries of Nature. But it is one of the most virulent cases I have known of the kind, no, no, you must not give way like that, my dear lady. You are overstraining by watching and nursing night and day. I must have to forbid you in the sick-room altogether if you don't take better care of yourself."

(To be continued.)

ROYAL DESSERT SERVICE.

The famous Sevres dessert service, which is kept in cabinets in the green drawing-room at Windsor, and in which President Loubet was most interested, is probably worth about \$400,000. The service was purchased by George IV., when Prince of Wales, for quite a small sum. It passed on his death in accordance with his will to William IV., who generously made it over to the Crown instead of keeping it as his own private property, which he could have done if so disposed.

The Victim—"Gracious, man! Are you going to shave me with that razor?" Barber—"That will be all right. I rely on my strength."

ON THE FARM.

LOCATION OF DAIRY BARN.

In the production of clean milk no one thing is of more importance than keeping the cows out of the mud. Many yards into which the dairy cows are turned each day for their drink and exercise are knee deep with mud and manure during the winter and spring, if not nearly the entire year. In summer when the cows are on pasture they would keep comparatively clean were they not obliged to wade through a filthy yard in going to the stable.

In locating a dairy barn care should be taken to have a gentle slope from the barn in at least one direction, affording good natural drainage for both barn and yard. If located already built and poorly located, drainage and grading will do much to remedy the evil. In most cases it would take but a small amount of labor with plow and scraper, when the ground is in suitable condition to handle, to give the surface of the yard a slope from the barn sufficient to carry off the surplus and the lines over the top of the hard yard can be obtained and at a comparatively small expense, where material of this kind is available. If this cannot all be done in one year, it is of the utmost importance that a beginning be made by grading a portion of the yard next the barn, so that the cows may have some place on which to get out of the mud and filth. By grading a part of the yard each year and applying a thick coat of gravel or cinders to the graded part, the entire yard will, in a few years, be in good condition. When gravel does not contain enough clay to pack hard, a small amount of clay should be mixed with the top layer. It will then form a firm surface.

A portion of the yard should be placed, thus affording the cows a place to lie in the open air on pleasant days. If the surface of the cleanest of the soiled bedding used in the stable will answer for this purpose. When the straw and manure on this bedded portion of the yard become too deep and soft it should be hauled into the field and the bedding commenced again on the solid yard.

It is advisable to haul the manure directly to the field from the barn, but if this is not feasible it should be removed at least 100 feet from the barn. In no case should it be allowed to accumulate against or near the dairy barn, and no swine pen should be nearer than 200 feet on account of the odors being readily absorbed by milk.

RAISE YOUR OWN COWS.

People who have good cows cannot afford to sell them. They sell the inferior cows. The New England Farmer says:

"The only certain method of securing good dairy cows is to raise them. The raising of pure bred and high grade dairy cows by the use of pure bred sires—Jerseys, Holsteins, Ayrshires, and other milk breeds by the dairymen themselves, would certainly improve the products of the dairy industry and increase the profits of the dairymen."

"Just why dairymen do not more generally breed and raise their own milk cows is surprising to anyone who has been west among the breeders, raising and dairymen where no scrub grade sires of any class are used, even for dairy purposes."

"Why is it that so many of the dairymen are slow to see the disadvantages, and actual loss in failing to keep better grade and pure bred cows?" They say: "It's too expensive, can't do it. It costs too much to raise a heifer calf."

"Actual tests by many breeders of milk cows prove that to breed and raise a heifer calf to the time of her first milk—twenty-four to thirty-six months—the cost will not be more than the yield of a single good dairy cow for one year."

"Indeed, it will not be so much, if the dairymen is able to produce his own hay, forage, corn, silage, and roots, but when he has to buy hay, forage, and by-products and especially the up-to-date commercial feeds for his dairy, it may cost more and curtail the profits of his dairy."

HORSE TALK.

If a horse breaks loose and eats his fill of grain do not water him, but give him a dose of oil. If he is watered the grain will be washed into the intestines, there to ferment and give trouble. The oil will clean him.

The starved colt will never reach his full development in size and quality. Every man who fails to make a go of it in other kinds of business thinks he can be a horseshoer. But he can't shoe his horses. Half the poor crippled-up horses we see are made so by poor shoeing. It is a shame and we ought to be ashamed of ourselves for patronizing such blacksmiths.

Barley, wheat and rye are all dangerous feeds for the horse, as they are liable to cause indigestion, colic, etc.

When these grains are fed they should be hauled and mixed with cut hay, roots, etc.

In this shape they are far less dangerous and are adapted to fitting horses for sale or show.

When fed dry they should be ground and fed with oats and bran and should not form over one-fourth of the mass at any one meal, and should not be fed more than once daily.

Exercise is essential to the healthfulness of a mare and foal.

WILD BEASTS NOT DEAR.

Lions Sell at \$100 and Wolves at \$7 Apiece.

The recent sales of animals in Glasgow at which a bear realized £3 and a performing elephant £100 has brought home the fact that the wild beast market is in a very bad way.

"I have abandoned the trade in ordinary wild beasts," said Mr. Jamrach, "and now deal almost exclusively in rare animals. London, as well as once the one animal market of the world, has lost its monopoly, and Antwerp, Hamburg, and other Continental ports are now large centres of the trade. On the majority of our British steamship lines it is no longer a requisite of the captain to import animals. They are now looked upon as freight and charged for at a high rate."

"Foreign shipping firms, however, make no such restrictions, and through their officers animals can be bought at prices which would have astonished our fathers. The Glasgow sale is not a fair index of the state of the market, but the following list will show how prices have been affected by the large consignments brought over in foreign vessels."

Elephants (young), 20 years ago, £400; now, £120 to £150.

Lions, 20 years ago, £300 to £400; now, £20 to £25.

Tigers, 20 years ago, £300 to £400; now, £60.

Wolves, 20 years ago, £6 to £8; now, 30s.

Hynas (spotted), 20 years ago, £40; now, £40.

Hynas (striped), 20 years ago, £40; now, £10.

As to rarer animals, a fine rhinoceros might fetch £1,000, and a white specimen might realize £2,000. Giraffes, after being as low as £50, rose to £1,000 when the Mahdi closed the Sudan. They have now fallen to £300 or £400.

The whole question of price rests on the amount of freight charged. I am not likely to import, for example, a puma from South America at a cost of £40 when I can buy one from a foreign captain in Antwerp or Hamburg for £10.

With the commoner animals the market is overstocked. That hyena (pointing to a brute that beamed affably in a strong cage) "has cost me £60 in food alone, and I will sell him to you for £10."

Piles

To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every case of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See to it that you get the real Dr. Chase's Ointment. It costs 60c a box, at the corner of Broadway and 14th St., New York City.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

CONVERTING THE JEWS.

A story is told of an attempt made by a Swedish missionary to obtain a foothold in Abyssinia. No sooner had he arrived than he was brought before King Menelik, who asked him why he had left his home in Scandinavia in order to come to Abyssinia. The missionary promptly replied that he had come to use his best endeavors to convert the Abyssinian Jews.

"Are there no Jews in your country?" asked Menelik.

"The missionary admitted that there were a few."

"And in all the countries that you have passed through did you find no Jews, or heathens?" the king continued.

Jews and heathens, the missionary admitted, were plentiful.

"Then," said Menelik, "carry this man beyond the frontier, and let him not return until he has converted all the Jews and heathens which lie between his country and mine."

"Mamma," said small Floramay, "I've got a question that needs an answer. 'Why what is it, dear?'"

"Where does the dark go when daylight comes?" queried the little information seeker.

When you think of the pain and suffering which accompany backache, rheumatism, lumbago, stone in the kidneys and bladder; when you think of the dreadful fatality of Bright's disease, dropsy, diabetes and apoplexy, you may well wonder why people neglect to keep the kidneys in perfect order, for all these ailments are the direct result of deranged kidneys.

Once the kidneys fail to filter from the blood the impure and poisonous waste matter accumulates in the body, and the first symptoms are backache, weak, lame back, pains in the legs and sides, deposits in the urine, impaired digestion, loss of flesh, energy and ambition, stiffness and soreness in the joints and feelings of weariness and lassitude.

Prevention is always better than cure, and hence the advisability of using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills on the very first indication of such derangement. Whether to prevent or

cure, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the most effective treatment you can obtain, for besides their direct and specific action on the kidneys, they keep the bowels regular and the liver active, and hence purify the system and remove the cause of disease.

This medicine has long since proven on its right to first place as a cure for the complicated and serious derangements of the filtering and excretory organs. It has the largest circulation of any similar treatment. You can depend on it absolutely to bring prompt relief and lasting cure. In view of these facts it is a waste of time and money to try any untried remedies when Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are at hand. One pill a day, or two, or three, at all dealers or dose, 25c a box, at all dealers or

Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

Gems of Thought.

Progress is the highest lesson of statecraft.—Lowell

Men, at some times, are masters of their fate.—Shakespeare.

The simple heart that freely asks in love obtains.—Goethe.

The society of women is the element of good manners.—Whittier.

Better a little chiding than a great deal of heartbreak.—Shakespeare.

A man in earnest finds means, or if he can not find, creates them.—Channing.

Some men weave their sophistry till their own reason is entangled.—Johnson.

Moderation is commonly firm, and firmness is commonly successful.—Johnson.

Oh, how portentous is prosperity! How camel-like it threatens while it shines.—Young.

No woman is educated who is not equal to the successful management of a family.—Burnap.

The memory has as many moods as the temper, and shifts its scenery like a panorama.—George Eliot.

There are few wild beasts more to be dreaded than a talking man having nothing to say.—Swift.

Conceit is vanity driven from all other shifts, and forced to appeal to itself for admiration.—Hazlitt.

I could give nothing for that man's religion whose very dog and cat are not better for it.—Rowland Hill.

He that knows the world will not be bashful; he that knows himself will not be impudent.—C. Simmons.

Good taste rejects exceeding nicety; and is not hurt by them.—Fenelon.

Nothing more completely baffles one who is full of trick and duplicity than straightforward and simple integrity in another.—Colton.

The kindest and the happiest pair will find occasion to forbear; find something every day they live to pity and perhaps forgive.—Cowper.

When a nation gives birth to a man who is able to produce a great thought, another is born who is able to understand and admire it.—Joubert.

We should give as we would receive, cheerfully, quickly and without hesitation; for there is no grace in a benefit that sticks to the fingers.—Socrates.

Enaction which does not lead to and flow out in right action is not only useless, but it weakens character and becomes an excuse for neglect of effort.—Tryon Edwards.

Unfortunately the credulity of dupes is as inexhaustible as the invention of knaves. They never give people possession; but they always keep in hope.—Burke.

Kind looks, kind words, kind acts and warm handshakes—these are the secondary means of grace when men are in trouble and are fighting their unseen battles.—Dr. John Hall.

Gaiety and a light heart, in all virtue and decorum, are the best medicine for the young, or rather for all. Solitude and melancholy are poison; they are deadly to all, and above all to the young.—Talfourd.

Put off thy cares with thy clothes; so shall thy rest strengthen thy labor; and so shall thy labor sweeten thy rest.—Quarles.

By examining the tongue, physicians find out the disease of the body; and philosophers the diseases of the mind and heart.—Justin.

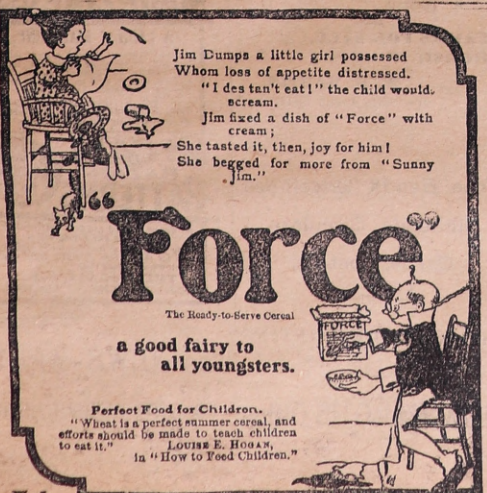
Tailor—"When will you pay me that bill?" Smithkins—"Upon my soul, old chap, you remind me of my little nephew." Tailor—"I do?"

Why? Smithkins—"Because you ask questions that for the life of me I can't answer."

William—"I understand Mr. Ashleigh's uncle has died, leaving him a fortune?" Robert—"Yes, he has received a great sum by way of congratulations. Why, even his tailor sent him a bunch of forget-me-nots yesterday."

Amateur Critic—"Splendid picture really. Allow me to compliment you. But why did you choose such an ugly model?" "She's my sister."

"Oh, pardon! How foolish of me. I ought, of course, to have noticed the resemblance."



Jim Dumps a little girl possessed
Whom loss of appetite distressed.
"I don't eat!" the child would
scream.
Jim fixed a dish of "Force" with
cream;
She tasted it, then, joy for him!
She begged for more from "Sunny
Jim."

Force

The Ready-to-Serve Cereal

a good fairy to
all youngsters.

Perfect Food for Children.
"What is a perfect summer cereal, and
efforts should be made to teach children
to eat it."
in "How to Feed Children."

THURSDAY, SEPT. 24, 1903.

A lesson in the business value of good habits has been given by the Western Electric Company of Chicago. The other day the manager of that concern issued a notice to all its employees that playing at races and all other forms of gambling, immoral conduct and the excessive use of cigarettes greatly impair a man's usefulness; that the services of those who practice any of these habits are not desired, and notice is therefore given that any employee so abusing himself will be subject to dismissal. Similar notices have been issued by other concerns in the west employing large numbers of men, notably by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, which has acted sternly on the principle laid down for the last three years. The result is stated to be a vast improvement in all branches of the company's service. It is a straight business proposition to assume that when a man engages to give his services to a company or an employer he is bound to give his best and not impair his usefulness by bad habits. If he weakens his nerves with alcohol, befores his brain with tobacco, blunts his moral perceptions by gambling, or makes himself physically unfit by vice of any kind, he injures his employer as well as himself and cannot complain when dismissed. It has long been an established rule with great railway and other companies not to employ, or keep employed, any man known to drink. This prohibition is now being extended to gambling, betting on races and cigarette smoking.

After all is said and done is there not too much taking on of needless responsibility in the world? Do we never feel like the country lawyer who said he would now retire for an hour's sleep and let the world take care of itself? Would it not be better to do the mean and humble work given us with a spirit of thoroughness, to do it well for its own sake and let the greater problems rest in the hands of Him who allows them to exist? The shoemaker who plans a socialist government to ease the woes of the downtrodden would help towards attaining his goal if he would put the extra energy into making better boots. The carpenter who spends his time trying to convert the heathen might help on the cause better by building better houses and giving his extra earnings to those in the field who are trained for the work.

There is a most woeful need of properly skilled workmen in the world, and especially in this western world. Our doors will not shut, our locks will not lock, our maulage will not stick, our ink will not write. Houses ten years old are falling to ruin, roads built last year are in ruts already, garments worn for three months are faded and rotten. The carpenter preaches the brotherhood of man, and hangs the door so badly that the cold draught from under it kills the occupant's children; the roadmaker does his statute labor by drowning in the sun; the manufacturer gives thousands to the hospitals and puts shoddy in the cloth that fences its wearers from the cold. Less preaching of ideals and more attention to business, less straining after the unknown good and more doing of the work next the hand might reform this wicked old world more quickly, and purge it of much of its misery.—Ex.

Madoc Junction Items.

From our Correspondent.

Quite a number from here attended the Hornerite meeting in Hawkin's woods. Miss Maud Rombol, of Foxboro, accompanied Miss Pearl Bennett to her home here on Saturday for a few days visit. Mr. P. F. Le Riche has returned to Belleville after spending a few days visiting friends here. Mrs. P. Hamilton, of Rosmore, is spending a week visiting her sister, Mrs. H. Ashley. Mrs. A. Seelye, accompanied by Mrs. E. Phillips, of Stirling, spent a few days with her mother, Mrs. Jas. Clarke. Mr. Charlie Bennett has gone to Lindsay to accept a position as fireman on the G. T. R. Apple pickers are at work here. Mr. J. Snider occupied the pulpit in the Eggleston Church.

A giant order for 20,000 chickens has just been secured by one of Woodstock's best known farmers and poultry dealers for exportation to England.

All of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company's works at Sault Ste. Marie, except the street railway, ferries and waterworks, are shut down, throwing 3,500 men out of employment.

At the Department of Education a large number of letters have been received lately from the Northwest and Manitoba, asking for teachers' addresses. The Deputy Minister thought that if the Province of Ontario wished to retain their good teachers their salaries will have to be raised. The salaries paid in Manitoba and the Northwest are much higher than in Ontario. In Manitoba the average is from \$700 to \$1,000, while in Ontario it is around \$300.

The man who makes the weather, Mr. E. F. Stupart, Director of the Dominion Meteorological Service, in an address before the Canadian Club, Toronto, pointed out that Toronto is 550 miles farther south than London; Montreal 418 miles, and Halifax 478 miles; that as Southern France and Northern Spain and Italy; and that Southern Ontario is farther south than Rome. Also that miles in width, including districts in Manitoba, Assiniboia and Alberta, are farther south than any portion of England. None of Canada's present wheat fields in Manitoba and the Northwest lie as far north as Scotland.

At the Belleville cheese board on Saturday all the cheese was bought at 14 cents.

The Marmora Herald says it has been decided to rebuild the Catholic Church at Marmora, recently destroyed by fire. The new building will be of stone, and the foundation will be laid this fall.

A meeting was held in Trenton last week for the purpose of taking steps towards the establishing of a beet sugar factory in Trenton. It is said some Michigan capitalists are at the back of it.

On Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 16th, at 4 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's father, fourth concession of Sidney, Ethel M. Bonesteel, eldest daughter of Mr. N. A. Bonesteel, was married to Mr. Wilbur J. Sharpe, of Wallbridge, Ont. The ceremony was performed by Rev. K. Courtice, of Frankford.

Bancroft Times: When Mr. John Stoneberg, who resides a few miles north of Bird's Creek, went out into his yard one morning recently he was surprised to see a full grown moose standing there gazing curiously about him. "Jack" didn't lose any time in getting his gun, but the weapon failed to excite, and Mr. Moose walked quietly away. The track measured nine inches from heel to toe.

Brief Trailers.

Women have been known to marry for spite and never rue the bargain.

Sympathy may dry the tears, but it does not heal the hurt.

Every woman denies having done her love-making with her eyes shut.

Some men are more ready to suspect evil than to assume the good.

So few women are pessimists that the trait seems to belong to the men.

A man likes to feel that his will is strong enough to withstand attack.

The unassuming politeness of some men gives them more distinction than does their means.

What People Say.

Coal will be plentiful this winter, but the dealers will not be getting arrested for selling it too cheaply.

To a hungry man a fat potato is of more value than a silver fork with nothing on it.

The baker has a snap—it's all "loaf" with him.

The man who does things makes mistakes, but never makes the biggest one of all—doing nothing.

The boy of twelve years of age who doesn't know more than his father, needs attention.

The great secret of success in life is for a man to be ready when his opportunity comes.

Never trouble trouble till trouble troubles you.

A Gentleman.

Never allows himself to be led into a personal dispute with a woman.

Is particular as to how he talks during the dining hour.

Shows consideration for a woman where she misconstrues a question.

Has no time for gossiping about a woman's family affairs.

Speaks of his sister as though she had all the graces of womankind.

Always keeps to the right when on a crowded thoroughfare.

Gives way to a woman gracefully in a discussion on home topics.

Never shows ill temper because others choose to differ with him.

Talks of other people's misfortunes without exultation.

Is careful not to use forcible expressions when talking to a woman.—Ex.

Proverbs Up To Date.

Better swallow your good jest than lose your good friend.

Sweet are the uses of adversity, bitter are the uses of prosperity.

The rising generation owes much to the inventor of the alarm clock.

If vanity were a deadly disease, every undertaker would buy fast horses.

A good field of corn is one thing, a firmer doesn't care to have crowded over.

The "Dead March" is not necessarily the one that the musicians have murdered.

The oil of insincerity is more to be dreaded than the vinegar of vituperation.

A walk may improve your appetite, but a tramp will eat you out of house and home.

The man who cannot be beaten is he who holds his head up when he has been beaten.—Everybody's Magazine.

A man may be his own worst enemy, but he is sure to be his own best friend.

Canada has an appropriation of \$250,000 for building and exhibits at the World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo.

The expense of the funeral of Lord Salisbury was \$70. His will fixed the limit at \$100. The rich and sensible can afford to be economical.

A special excursion to the west will be run Sept. 29, in the interests of those who intend to settle, permanently, the last of the harvesters' excursions having left on Wednesday.

The C. P. R. last year earned \$11,000,000 from passengers and \$28,000,000 from freight. The freight trains do not look as well as the palace car flyers, but there's more money in 'em.

Work on the Canadian building at the World's Fair was begun last week. The structure is to be one hundred feet square, two stories high, and surrounded by a portico. It will be finished by Dec. 1. Its cost is \$25,000.

Clubbing List

The News-Argus will club with the following papers at the rates mentioned: The Weekly Globe, \$1.75; The Weekly Mail & Empire, with one premium picture, 1.75; The Weekly Sun, 1.80; The Toronto Star, 2.25; The Toronto Globe (Daily), 4.50.

Especially low clubbing rates with the Montreal Daily or Weekly Witness.

Ritchie's Opening.

This event has come to be a looked-for one with hundreds of ladies, and despite the unfavorable weather, large numbers visited the show rooms of this firm last Thursday and Friday, inspecting the new goods.

In dress goods, although plain clothes are fashionable, the greater quantities shown were new mixed tweeds and zibelines. These, in combination with the handsome trimmings shown, will make very stylish garments.

In no part of this big store were there more signs of preparedness than in the carpet room. Rugs, carpets, quilts, and curtains were shown in such quantities at their usual moderate prices, that a big season's selling is almost sure.

The millinery display baffles description. Nearly every style of shape imaginable is represented, either trimmed in low flat style, or high crown effect. Mirrored plushes and long-napped velvets enter largely into the new creations, while ostrich tips and birds of all kinds are used in abundance. A large assortment of New York hats prettily trimmed and strapped were also shown. Jacket styles have taken a decided change this season. The tendency is for the loose back, but not plaited like last season. The cut is quite different, and conforms more to the figure. In this department was shown a very extensive line of furs, which purchased before the usual advance in prices, were unusually interesting.

This firm has prepared for the largest season of selling in their history. From their showing we should judge their expectations will be realized.

YOUNG ALLIGATORS.

They Feed but Once a Month and Then Prefer Live Food.

"The thing of it being difficult to induce an alligator in captivity to eat is a mistaken idea," said a man who owns a young alligator and knows all about them. "The question is how. First of all, an alligator feeds but once a month and then prefers to eat anything that suggests life—anything that moves. For this reason anglerworms, besides being good food for it, prove attractive to the eye of a small gator and later disappears with the same relish it would were the alligator in the streams of its native regions. Again, a small portion of raw beef makes excellent food for it, and the alligator never refuses to eat of a piece that is tied to a string and slowly drawn along in front of him, in this way giving a suggestion of life to the food. Another thing very important to know in the care of an alligator is to exactly understand how to make it comfortable. The best and simplest plan is to secure a box, any ordinary wooden box, and fill the bottom with sand, which is then covered with moss. Also have placed inside of the box, which must be kept in the sun as much as possible, a flower-pot saucer filled with water. This must be changed frequently. All of which makes the alligator very comfortable, for in case it should become tired of the water there are the moss and sand for it to get out upon. So with a properly arranged home or box and a little care as to its diet there is no reason why the little alligator tourists so frequently delight in sending their friends from Florida should not thrive in captivity."

Never Touched the Scotchman.

It is related of the late Sir John Brooks that he had at one time a very favorite pig who, alas, went the way of all pigs and was converted into bacon.

Brooks sent some of the delicacy to a friend, with a note as follows:

"His end was peace, and I send you a piece of his end."

The joke was related to a Scotchman, who laughed very heartily and shortly afterward having occasion to kill a pig of his own sent some to a relative, with the remark, "His end was peace, and I send you a piece of the pig." And he wondered why nobody saw the joke.—London King.

Lumber for Sale.

The undersigned has a quantity of Lumber for sale at Amson station. Will be there on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

R. G. KINGSTON.

Alsike Clover

GOOD SAMPLES free from Timothy are in demand.

Send samples.

J. C. HANLEY & CO.,

GROCERS, FEED & SEED

MERCHANTS,

BELLEVILLE - ONT.

FOR THE HOME

If you visited our Third Floor on Opening Day it will hardly be necessary for us to tell you of the more than usual preparations we have made in all lines of Housefurnishings.

Our display represents the choicest goods from all parts of the world. English Brussel, Axminster and Tapestry Carpets; Nottingham Lace Curtains, English Axminster Rugs. All best makes, many only procurable at this store and the price is no more than for the common kind. In many cases our superior buying conditions bring these best qualities at even less than the undesirable.

Fine Tapestry Carpet from 50c. a yard to the best at 85c.

Crossley's Celebrated English Brussels Carpet from 95c. to \$1.35 a yard.

Finest English Axminster Rugs in a range of sizes and prices from smallest mats at 75c. to the large full room rug at \$52.00.

Fine Velvet Wilton and Axminster Carpets from \$1.00 to \$1.75 per yard.

FUR VALUES.

Perhaps it's a little early to be talking Furs but our showing this season is worthy of more than usual publicity. Whether you require a Jacket or only a small ruff our ability to serve you is equal in both—the best. We placed our order before the recent heavy advance in price. By purchasing here you reap the benefit of our forethought.

Every article is made by most experienced workmen, after which they must undergo a most rigid inspection before entering our assortment. In case something has been overlooked even after all this care we place on our guarantee of "perfect satisfaction or money refunded." Our yearly increasing trade in this department convinces us that our terms—"One price to all—the lowest"—are appreciated by all.

Come and see how inviting the goods look.

The RITCHIE COMPANY

BELLEVILLE Limited.

THE NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

To 1st of Jan. 1904, for 25c.

The Rev. Dr. Fourtly was making one of his pastoral calls at the Upjohn mansion.

"Doctor," said little Johnny during a pause in the conversation, "I wish you would tell me what you think of the doctrine of prestidigitation."

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Wall Papers remarkably low in price and we give Bordering free to match our papers, 2 yards with each double roll of paper.

We will go to any point 25 miles from Belleville and hang our papers at 10c. per roll. We will go any place within 50 miles of home to do Painting and Decorating.

We guarantee all our work perfect.

You can save money by dropping us a card for samples of paper or for us to figure on your work.

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| Very Substantial Growth | | | | |
| of the Company during the 20 years ending December 31st, 1902, as shown in the following table: | | | | |
| HEAD OFFICE | 1883 | 1902 | INCREASE | |
| WATERLOO, - ONT. | | | IN | 30 YEARS |
| Assurance in Force..... | \$6,272,719 | \$34,467,429 | 424 p.c. | |
| Premium Income..... | 180,592 | 1,112,953 | 516 p.c. | |
| Interest Income..... | 19,500 | 275,307 | 1382 p.c. | |
| Dividends Paid to Policyholders..... | 14,279 | 77,844 | 445 p.c. | |
| Total Payments to Policyholders..... | 38,844 | 488,350 | 722 p.c. | |
| Total Assets..... | \$33,706 | 6,480,780 | 1110 p.c. | |
| Surplus over all Liabilities..... | 45,762 | 409,150 | 1041 p.c. | |

S. BURROWS,
General Agent, BELLEVILLE.

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FARMS FOR SALE.
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The NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

TO JAN. 1, 1904, 25c.

Ways of Eating Lettuce.

There has been an unwritten law among epicures that lettuce should never be cut with a knife. Indeed, it should not be touched with a knife, they say. Now the common people have heard this and it is their habit to pick up a big leaf with a fork, sop it up in dressing and pack it in their teeth as one used to use a mincing machine with a bit of newspaper.

Now, in awhile you will see a dainty person pick up leaves in the fingers, and be satisfied at the thought of touching the leaves even with a silver fork. It is not occurred to most lettuce eaters that the epicures who established these unwritten laws ate only the heart of the vegetable, which does not require cutting, packing or wadding, but may be taken on the tip of a fork and consumed directly to the buccal cavity.

Therefore, when in society eat only the heart.

If you want the best of lettuce (the outside) soak it in brine, wash it, shake a little pepper and salt on your hand and go ahead.—New York Press.

CHAMBERLAIN RESIGNS

Two Other Ministers Have Also Tendered Their Resignations.

A London despatch says:—The resignation of Mr. Chamberlain, which puts a sensational and unexpected end to the conflicting speculations of the past few days, was issued from the Prime Minister's official residence on Thursday night.

"The following Ministers have tendered their resignations, which have been accepted by the King:—

"The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.

"The Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie, M.P.

"The Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton, M.P.

At the same time that Mr. Chamberlain's resignation was issued, the correspondence between Mr. Chamberlain and Prime Minister Balfour was given out. The simile of a bombshell was never applied to political event in Great Britain than that of the resignation of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain. The retirement of Mr. Ritchie as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and of Lord George Hamilton, as Secretary of State for India, was quite unexpected, while the withdrawal of Lord Balfour of Burleigh, as Secretary for Scotland, and possibly even of the Duke of Devonshire, as Lord President of the Council, have been equally foretold, and are still looked forward to. But neither friend nor foe dreamed that the Colonial Secretary would sever his connection with a Government of which he was regarded as the backbone.

Notwithstanding, however, that it was wholly unanticipated, there is widespread commendation of the course the Colonial Secretary has taken. The Ministerial Standard, which opposed with almost radical vehemence the preferential tariff proposal, now says Mr. Chamberlain has taken the only course open to an honorable, high-spirited politician. From the moment he definitely committed himself to the scheme of food taxation, he stood in a false position. He has now released his colleagues from a position which had become one of considerable embar-

HANDLING OF APPLE CROP

SOME VALUABLE HINTS BY THE DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Selling the Crop—Picking—Time to Pick—Removal of Drops—Grading.

Some timely and valuable advice on the selling, picking and grading of apples is given by Mr. W. A. MacKinnon, Chief of the Dominion of Agriculture. Every one interested in the growing and marketing of apples should write for a copy of Mr. MacKinnon's bulletin on the "Export Apple Trade."

Selling the Crop.—When the grower is not also an exporter he may sell the apples in one of two ways, either at so much per barrel or at a lump sum for the entire orchard. As buyers often make their contracts long before picking time, either method involves consideration of the probable market price during fall and winter, which will be regulated by the total supply and demand, influenced too by changes in the quality of the crop. When to this uncertainty we add the difficulty of estimating months in advance the total yield of an orchard, subject to all changes of weather, to drought, hail and wind storms, the unbusiness-like character of bargaining "by the lump" is apparent. Whichever party gains an undue advantage, the trade suffers from this as from the kind of gambling. The system was strongly condemned by the National Apple Shippers' Association and our Canadian buyers describe it as an unbusiness-like and sure no more need be said to induce the grower to sell by the barrel or by fixed standards of measure.

Picking.—All apples should be carefully picked by hand, with the stems on and without breaking the skin or bruising the fruit in any way. As a general rule it is advisable for growers to invest and pack their own fruit, whether they eventually sell it on the premises or ship to foreign markets. In either case it is a great advantage to the seller to know exactly the quality and variety of the fruit in every package. It is each variety picked at just the proper time. No wholesale buyer is able to have his men arrive at the orchard just when the apples in it are ready. The result is that every season a great many orchards throughout Canada are picked either too early or too late. Fruit picked too early may keep, but it will become tough and tasteless; if picked too late it will not keep, as the process of decay has already begun.

Time to Pick.—Tender varieties should not be allowed to ripen on the trees or they will not carry well. Certain others, sometimes styled "winter varieties," such as the Baldwin and Spys, will gain in color and flavor if left on the trees as long as possible to ripen, besides being able to pick the fruit and market it in this first season. Marketing entails no needless waste. Moreover, varieties of apples are not ready for picking at the same time, even if some early varieties should have all the fruit at the proper stage of maturity. Only the grower is in a position to watch his orchard and harvest the crop to the best advantage.

age, and it is the grower who loses when this task is left to another, for buyers are certain to allow for shrinkage from this cause. Another loss to the grower arises from carelessness of hired help, who often injure trees by breaking limbs and fruit spurs.

Removal of Crops.—Before any fruit is taken from the trees, every apple, good, bad and indifferent, should be severed off the ground and carried away, to be used for feeding stock, or for any other purpose for which they may be fit, but not for export. Similarly, apples which drop during the picking process should be kept by themselves. We must give the fruit a fair chance from the start; wormy, rotten or otherwise diseased apples spread contagion, and bruised or defective fruit will not pay for the heavy freight charges and commission.

Ladders and Baskets.—Step-ladders may be used for getting at the lower limbs, and long point-top ladders for the upper branches; the baskets should be small enough to turn easily inside a barrel, and so shaped as to allow the apples to be turned out with a gentle sliding motion. In picking, care should be taken to avoid breaking off the fruit spurs, which contain the promise of next year's crop.

Grading.—Grading always pays, whether the crop be light or heavy. When the wormy, bruised, misshapen and spotted apples have been removed, the following grades should be apparent in the higher grades:—

- (1) Uniformity in size; (2) uniformity in color; (3) freedom from defects.
- Two grades will usually be found sufficient for export, and both of these should be practically free from blemishes or other injuries, the second being inferior to the first only in point of size and color. All the apples in one grade cannot be uniform in size, but the apples in a single package should be so, for the fruit will be viewed and sold by the package.

It may well happen that a third grade, exclusive of culls, will be found to consist of fair marketable fruit, which the grower feels disposed to export, but this grade, lacking any special features of excellence and showing a greater percentage of waste often falls into the profit earned by the finer fruit, besides reducing the general reputation of the grower's brand. Much better average results are likely to be obtained in local markets or from evaporators.

The merits of mechanical graders placed on the market from time to time should be carefully investigated by all who are engaged in the trade. A really good and rapid grader will effect a great saving in time and money, and produce a wonderful difference in the appearance of the fruit when each size is placed in packages by itself.

The expert women who grade French fruit for market perform the operation without mechanical aid. A few days' practice with measuring sticks will enable the grower to grade fruit in a quarter of an inch. Many who are attempting to grade by hand will find that the use of a piece of shingle or other light wood, in which holes are cut measuring two and a quarter, two and three-quarters and three and a half inches respectively will be of great assistance in this work. By testing an apple now and again the grower will soon become expert in determining the size without the use of the testing board.

SHIP IN FLAMES.

St. John River Swends of Terrible Accident.

A St. John, N.B., despatch says:—The Star Line Steamship Company's steamer David Watson, Capt. Edgar, was caught fire off the river at three o'clock on Sunday afternoon, and was totally destroyed. Three people were drowned and seven or eight injured. The dead were—Ella Morrell, aged 27, of St. John, waitress on the steamer; Fred Downey, aged 21, of St. John, deck hand; Stephen Hood Rowan, aged 11, of Manchester, England, passenger. None of the injured are seriously hurt.

The David Watson was on her regular trip from Fredericton to this city, and carried about 40 passengers, 18 officers and crew, and had a large freight cargo and up-river mails. All went as usual until about three o'clock, when off Craig's Point, fire was discovered among some bales of hay on the lower deck. It is supposed a careless smoker was the cause of the fire. Quick as was its discovery, and quick as action to put it out was taken, nothing could be done. The engineer had connected with the pumps at once, but almost before the steam could be raised he was driven from his post by the flames. Feeding on the hay and on the dry and oil-soaked woodwork of the vessel was pointed how on for the rapidity of lightning, and in five minutes the hull was ablaze.

Capt. Day had, on learning of the fire, placed Mate William Whelpley in charge of the wheel with orders to beach the steamer, while the captain's boat was on the ship's bow. The flames prevented launching of one, but the second was soon in the water, and a load of passengers hurried ashore. Two or three trips were made, aided by boats from shore, and meanwhile the flaming vessel was pointing how on for the beach, where she was grounded, but Whelpley did not get her there without a display of heroism. The flames had reached the wheel house and it looked as if he would have to leave his post, but he stuck to it until the steamer's nose was on the shore. The vessel was then all afire amidships, and the flames were eating their way fore and aft. The boats were plying from the afterpart to the shore, and men and women alike had to clamber from the upper deck over the rail to the boats. Many were saved in this way.

Meanwhile the three casualties had taken place. Miss Morrell, the waitress, had become badly frightened and jumped overboard. Fred Downey, the deck-hand, who lost his life, had become pinned in the flames as he reached the deck rail. The English lad, Stephen Hood Rowan, was in care of his aunt, Miss Rowan, of St. John, and was on a pleasure trip. He climbed over the rail to reach a boat, but either fell or jumped boldly, for he, too, was drowned. Robert Friers, the kitchen boy, had a remarkable escape. He was asleep below when the fire broke out, and everybody forgot him. He was aroused by the crackling of the fire, and rushing out to find his way to the deck cut off by the flames. He returned to his room and got out of the window into the water and swam ashore.

Many Thousands Watch Aeronaut's Trip.

A London despatch says: On Thursday afternoon, many thousands of home-going business men stopped in the streets, and the roofs of buildings were crowded with spectators watching the long-projected attempt of Spencer, the aeronaut, to sail his airship from the Crystal Palace to Sydneyham around St. Paul's Cathedral and over miles of the densely built portion of South London. He started at 3.30 from the roof of an office building. His airship was a great cigar-shaped vessel of yellow silk, with a pendant car containing the propeller. Spencer's movements were easily visible to the crowd below.

SAILING OVER LONDON.

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MUST NOT LOOK TO CANADA

Grain Man's Estimate of the World's Wheat Shortage.

A London despatch says:—Mr. Thomas Thom, of the Liverpool Corn Exchange, has estimated this year's shortage in the world's wheat available for British needs at 36,000,000 bushels. Canada's average export of wheat to Britain during the past six years was only six million bushels. Mr. Thom contends that any deficiency can scarcely be supplied from Canada and declares that the natural outlet from Manitoba and Alberta is the Pacific Ocean, to meet the increasing overseas wants of China, Japan and the Philippines. Mr. Thom thinks that those who expect sufficient supplies from Canada's North-west are doomed to disappointment.

HORRIBLE IF TRUE.

Turks Said to Torture Political Prisoners.

A London despatch says: The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Constantinople describes the underground cells in the prisons there now used for political prisoners. They are low, dark, and inmates cannot even see their must be down. Water is poured into the cells. Food is withheld for three days together, and the air passages are stopped to force the prisoners to consume it of necessity with their revolutionaries. Many have died under this treatment.

A GOOD BAROMETER.

Reports of the Mounted Police Show Progress.

A London despatch says:—A contributed article in the Times on the North-west Mounted Police says the reports of their doings are a far surer index of the progress of that

THE MARKETS

Prices of Grain, Cattle, etc. in Trade Centres.

Toronto, Sept. 22.—Wheat.—The local wheat market is nominally firm, with very little offering. No. 2 white and red winter are quoted at 78 to 79c local freights to mills, although some is being delivered just now which was bought a week or two ago at 76c. No. 2 goosie is nominal at 73 to 74c cash. No. 2 spring, 75c cash. Manitoba wheat is nominal without sales. No. 1 hard is quoted at 86c. No. 1 Northern at 87c, and No. 2 Northern, 84c. The quotations for grinding in transit are:—No. 1 hard, \$1.04; No. 1 Northern, \$1.03; and No. 2 Northern, \$1. New No. 1 Northern, 92c lake ports.

Oats.—The market is steady, with demand light. No. 2 white sold at 30 1/2c middle freights, and at 31c cash. No. 1 quoted at 31 1/2c cash.

Barley.—The demand is fair, with offerings limited. No. 3 extra quoted at 45c middle freights, and No. 3 at 43c middle freights.

Rye.—The market is quiet, with the price about 51c middle freights. Peas.—Trade dull, with No. 2 white quoted at 62c high freights, and at 68c cash.

Corn.—The market is quiet and firm; No. 3 American yellow quoted at 61c on track, Toronto, and No. 3 mixed at 60c. Toronto, Canadian corn nominally firm.

Flour.—The market is quiet, with prices quoted at \$3.05 to \$3.07 middle freights, in buyers' sacks, for export. Straight rollers, of special brands, for domestic trade, quoted at \$3.50 to \$3.60 in bbls. Manitoba flour is firm; No. 1 patents, \$4.70 to \$4.75; No. 2 patents, \$4.40 to \$4.45; and strong bakers', \$4.30 to \$4.35 on track, Toronto.

Milled—Bran steady at \$16, and shorts at \$18 here. At outside points bran is quoted at \$13.50, and shorts at \$17. Manitoba bran in sacks, \$17, and shorts at \$20 here.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apples.—The market is unchanged, with moderate supplies. Good stock quoted at 75c to \$1 per barrel in car lots, and at \$1 to \$1.50 for small quantities.

Beans.—Trade quiet, with prices firm. Unpicked \$1.75 to \$1.80, and picked \$1.90 to \$2 per bushel.

Honey.—The market is quiet at 6 to 6 1/2c per lb. for bulk, and \$1 to \$1.50 for comb.

Hay.—Demand fair with offerings moderate. No. 1 new will bring \$9 on track, Toronto.

Straw.—The market is quiet at \$5.25 to \$5.50 per ton for car lots on track.

Hops.—Trade dull, with prices nominal at 17 to 20c.

Potatoes.—The offerings are fair, and prices are steady. Car lots are quoted at 45 to 50c per bag, and small lots at 55 to 60c per bag.

Poultry.—The market is steady. Chickens, 60 to 75c per pair. Ducks 70 to 90c per pair. Turkeys, 12 to 13c per lb.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter.—The market is quiet without features. The chief demand is for choice qualities of dairy and creamery, and prices rule firm. We quote:—Choice 1-lb. rolls, 17 to 17 1/2c; selected dairy, tubs, uniform color, 16 to 16 1/2c; creamery grades, store packed, 12 1/2 to 13c; creamery prints, 20 to 20 1/2c; solids, 18 to 18 1/2c.

Eggs.—The market is steady. We quote:—Strictly fresh gathered stock, 17c; ordinary candled, 15 1/2 to 16c; seconds and checks, 11 to 12c.

Cheese.—The market is quiet, with prices steady. Best qualities job at 12 1/2c per lb., and seconds at 11c per lb.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs are unchanged. Cured meats are in demand, with a good demand. We quote:—Bacon, 24 to 24 1/2c; lard, 10 to 10 1/2c; pork, 18 to 18 1/2c; do short cut, \$21.50.

Lard.—The market is unchanged, with fair demand. Tierces, 9 1/2c; tubs, 9 1/2c; pails, 10c; compound, 8 to 9c.

Smoked Meats.—Hams, light to medium, 14 to 14 1/2c; do heavy, 13 to 13 1/2c; rolls, 11 to 11 1/2c; shoulders, 10c; backs, 15 to 15 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 14 to 14 1/2c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Detroit, Sept. 22.—Wheat.—No. 1 white, 83 1/2c; No. 2 red, cash, 83 1/2c; September, 83 1/2c; December, 86 1/2c; May, 88 1/2c.

Chicago, Sept. 22.—Wheat—Cash, 84c; September, 84c; December, 86c; May, 88c. Corn—Cash, 53 1/2c; September, 53 1/2c; December, 52 1/2c; May, 52c. Oats—Cash 39c; September, 39c; December, 39 1/2c; May 41c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal Sept. 22.—Grain.—Peas, 63c high freights, 72c float here; rye, 53c cash, 58 1/2c float here; buckwheat, 48 to 49c; No. 2 white, 37 1/2c in store here; new, 35c float here, September delivery; flaxseed, \$1.15 on track here; feed barley, 50c; No. 3 barley, 52c; corn, 66c for No. 2 yellow American flour, 48c; Manitoba patents, \$4.80; seconds, \$4.50; strong bakers', \$4; Ontario straight rollers, \$3.90 to \$4; in bags, \$1.85 to \$1.90; patents, \$4.20

WORKS ARE SILENT.

Preparations For a Long Shut Down at the "Soo."

A Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., despatch says: Not a wheel is turning in any department of the great works, and idle men are roaming the streets in numbers waiting for the company to redeem their wage cheques. The majority will leave town as soon as they have been paid off, the outside demand for labor being so active. Mr. William Coyne, assistant to the general manager, informed a deputation of the men on Monday that he could not assure them that the funds for wages would arrive from New York on the 28th inst. He issued orders that relief should be actual want in the meantime.

Rumors are current that all the departments outside of the steel plant may go into operation again in a couple of weeks, but the better-informed do not attach any credence to such stories. The majority do not believe that anything will be done before spring, in view of the preparations for the new shut-down they see being made. The windows in nearly all the departments are being boarded up, and men are engaged in greasing and covering up such machinery as might suffer injury through disuse.

CREDITORS ISSUING WRITS.

Local large creditors of the Consolidated Lumber Superior Company began to take steps to save themselves on Monday, several writs being issued. In all cases speedy judgment is asked for, and executions will follow.

The men in the woods department are being kept in the camps, the officials by a great effort having secured sufficient provisions to maintain them for ten days. For fear of trouble they will not be brought down after they have been paid off. The hopes of the town are centred on Mr. F. H. Clergue and the British steel men who were with him here last week and left for the East on Sunday. It is stated that they will consult with other capitalists in New York before leaving for England and that perhaps steps may be taken immediately to secure the steel plant, mines, and nickel-ferro reduction works. The Englishmen, it is averred, do not wish to touch the pulp mill or the other operations.

APPLE BARRELS SCARCE.

Not Enough for the Crop Available for Export.

A Toronto despatch says: The latest information regarding the Ontario apple crop is to the effect that it is a good deal heavier than last season in the eastern part of the province, while in the West it is a little below the average, both in quantity and in quality. A good many fall apples have already been marketed, but those who have delayed selling their crop are in danger of losing considerable money on it by reason of the scarcity of barrels, of which not nearly enough can be had to contain all the crop available for export.

As the crop this fall is fully two weeks ahead of last year's, some Greenings have already been exported to England, as well as many thousands of barrels of the fall varieties. The total returns of the shipments forwarded from the port of Montreal show that 48,998 barrels have been sent to Europe, against 25,431 the same period last fall.

The dealers in Toronto so far have found a fairly satisfactory market in England for Canadian apples, but lately have met with considerable competition from the New England product, the exports from the United States ports being much in excess of those of the corresponding period last year. But from New England a considerable quantity of immature and poor fruit has been forwarded, which has to be sold below the market level, and has depressed the values in the Old Country a little.

CONFISCATES MORE NETS.

Canadian Steamer Petrel Makes Another Haul.

An Ashtabula, Ohio, despatch says: The Canadian patrol steamer Petrel, early on Wednesday, lifted and confiscated a number of fish nets belonging to American fishermen in Lake Erie. It is supposed the officers of the Petrel decided that the nets were set on the Canadian side of the line. This, however, is denied by the fishermen. The nets were valued at \$2,000.

RICH FIND OF COAL.

Great Area of Anthracite at Head of the Gataineau.

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Hobo Who Turned Christian Makes Restitution.

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12-Year-Old Son of Aylmer Man Dies as Result.

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COTTON IN WEST INDIES.

British Government to Give Every Possible Support.

A London despatch says: The Duke of Marlborough, who was recently appointed Under-Secretary for the Colonies, presided at a conference held at the Colonial Office on Wednesday to consider the question of the development of cotton growing in the West Indies. He promised that the Government would give every possible support to the move-

